MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 JULY 81

Israeli Elections

Jerusalem radio announced the following election results as of 1000 GMT on 1 July: Alignment, 49 Knesset seats; Likud, 48; National Religious Party, 6; Agudat Yisra'el, 5; HADASH, 4; Hatehiya, 2; Tami, 3; Shinuy, 1; Telem, 1; and Civil Rights Movement, 1. The radio cited the Alignment leaders as saying on 1 July that if their bloc gains a majority, they will insist on their right to try to form a coalition. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Menahem Begin and a number of Likud leaders held contacts through the night with the heads of the religious parties, the radio reported.

Lebanon

Missile Withdrawal, Phalangists Depart Zahlah--The Voice of Lebanon radio, citing Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut, reported on 1 July that Syria has withdrawn most of its SAM missiles from the Al-Biqa' valley. The report comes in the wake of the departure of Phalangist military units from the eastern city of Zahlah. Beirut radio said arrangements are being made for the deployment of the internal security force throughout Zalah. The Voice of Lebanon radio confirmed that the Phalangist units had been bused to Al-Jumhur and said units of the internal security forces took up positions inside Zahlah on the bridge and at strategic access points in the city. Beirut radio reported on 1 July that new units will soon be sent to Zahlah to reinforce the unit currently in the city. According to the Voice of Lebanon, the force in Zahlah now consists of 350 men and a number of armored vehicles. Reporting the Phalangist withdrawal from Zahlah, Damascus radio asserted that Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) "liberated" the city. It said 97 Phalangists left Zahlah after handing in their arms to the ADF under the supervision of the internal security forces. According to the Voice of Lebanon, Phalangist and other Christian leaders held a ceremony in honor of the newly returned militias at the Phalangist Security Council premises. Praising their achievement in holding Zahlah for 6 months against the Syrians, military commander Bashir al-Jumayyil told the Christian fighters that a "new glory" awaits them elsewhere.

Situation in Beirut, South—Fighting continued in other parts of Lebanon, according to radio reports. The Voice of Lebanon reported sporadic firing in Beirut, while the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that border-strip Christain militia shelled the Al-Qal'ah area in the south. The Voice of Palestine also said Palestinian forces drove away Israeli gunboats attempting to stage a night landing near Sidon and Tyre.

PLO

SPA reported that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Saudi Arabia on 1 July after having met with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to discuss current Middle East issues. According to the Voice of Palestine, PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi, at the head of a high-level Palestinian delegation, met in Moscow on 29 June with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to discuss current developments. The radio reported that at a Moscow press conference on 30 June Qaddumi described PLO-Soviet relations as "strategic" and dwelled on the successful results of his visit. According to the radio, Qaddumi said the Israeli elections will change nothing in the Middle East, explaining that Likud and Labor do not differ in their views of the PLO. He also denounced U.S. policy and U.S. special envoy Philip Habib's visit to the area.

Further Reaction to Bombing--In a statement broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni accused those "blind hearts who claim to crusade for the masses" of staging the bombing of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) headquarters on 28 June in which 72 people died. Khomeyni condemned those who have gone into hiding and are committing "senseless crimes," calling them enemies of the masses who smooth the path for superpower intervention in Iran. Earlier, in an interview broadcast by Tehran radio, Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi blamed known internal groups like the Mojahedin-e Khalq, Peykar, Fedai'yan-e Khalq and Forqan for the IRP headquarters bombing. He said such groups are trying to absolve themselves of responsibility for the incident by issuing statements condemning the bombing and by spreading rumors that other unknown groups were responsible. Nabavi asserted that neither the National Equality Party nor another group that had telephoned PARS was responsible, saying these groups are unknown and do not exist. He also denounced a statement issued by the Liberation Front that condemned the violence of the bombing incident but not the treason against the Islamic revolution. He said the Liberation Front is thereby condoning nonviolent treason against the Islamic Republic.

Addressing a rally in front of the Majlis on the occasion of the funeral of those who died in the 28 June bombing, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani called on the people to be alert and to report any suspicious activities to officials. In his speech, which was carried by Tehran radio, Rafsanjani cautioned the people not to pay any attention to rumors spread by Iran's enemies.

Arrests, Executions--Shiraz radio reported that several people were arrested in Shiraz for publishing and distributing banned pamphlets and publications. It also reported that several "U.S. mercenaries" attached to a defamatory minigroup were arrested on the Shiraz-Marv Dasht road for transporting handgrenades. According to AFP, a former military attache to Israel was one of a dozen Iranians executed by firing squad on 28 June.

Ankara Denies Iranian Party Activity--In a statement broadcast by Ankara radio, the Turkish Foreign Ministry denied reports implying that the National Equality Party is conducting political activity from Turkey. The statement said it is impossible for any Iranian political party to conduct its activities in Turkey and asserted that Turkey will never tolerate any activity on its soil directed against "friendly and brotherly Iran and its regime."

Kurdish Fighting--Tehran radio reported that after a landmine killed a revolution guard in a vehicle, other guardsmen crushed a group of "counterrevolutionaries" in the Ravansar area of Iranian Kordestan, killing an unknown number of them.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP REPORTS ON FARUQ QADDUMI'S MOSCOW VISIT

Gromyko, Jallud Meetings

JN301557 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Yesterday, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, began talks in Moscow with Soviet officials headed by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Qaddumi arrived in Moscow on Saturday at the head of a high-level Palestinian delegation. The talks, which lasted 3 and 1/2 hours, focused on current developments in the region in light of the U.S. backed Israeli military escalation against the Palestinian revolution and the Arab countries.

During the meeting the Soviet side expressed full support for the Palestinian and Arab struggle to defeat all forms of aggression and to restore Arab and Palestinian rights, in particular the right to establish an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian delegation expressed its deep appreciation for the Soviet Union's stand in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation as laid down by the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

A joint Soviet-Palestinian communique will be issued later.

The Palestinian delegation met today with Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, who is also visiting Moscow. The meeting dealt with the latest developments in the Arab region, in particular the continuing Israeli aggressions and means to confront them.

Press Conference

JN301838 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow--Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, and his delegation continued their visit to the Soviet Union, where they met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Brother Abu al-Lutf held a press conference in which he affirmed that the viewpoints of the Palestinian revolution and the Soviet Union are identical on several international problems.

On the Zionist election Brother Abu al-Lutf said: The results of these elections will change nothing in the existing Middle East situation since the rival Zionist forces adopt the same hostile stands on the Palestinian people's just rights.

More on Press Conference

NC010745 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Moscow--Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has praised relations between the PLO and the Soviet Union and the latter's firm stand supporting the Palestinian cause and recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to establish their own independent state.

At a press conference held in Moscow yesterday and attended by most Arab and foreign correspondents, Abu al-Lutf said: Our relations with the Soviet Union are strategetic. This means that we exchange views on the situation in the area. Our visit affirms this.

Brother Abu al-Lutf praised the Soviet position on establishing world peace. He dwelled on the successful results of his visit to Moscow.

Abu al-Lutf spoke on the situation in the Middle East and the repeated Israeli aggressions against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. He denounced U.S. policy and Philip Habib's visit to the area.

EUROPEAN INITIATIVE CALLED 'POLITICAL ADVERTISING'

NC301157 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] In an interview with the Italian news agency, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has said that a major Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon was still a possibility.

Regarding the European role, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the European move has been exaggerated and added that so far there is no European initiative, only political advertising.

DPFLP EXPECTS USSR AID 'IN EVERY NECESSARY FORM'

PM301441 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 28 Jun 81 p 11

[Interview of Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, by Amin Mustafa in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Some people still believe that you were the reason why the Popular Struggle Front organization and the Palestine Liberation Front were prevented from being represented on the PLO Executive Committee. What is your answer to this and how do you view Palestinian national unity?

[Answer] Unlike other forces in the Palestinian revolution, we in the DPFLP do not and will not need to defend our position regarding Palestinian national unity. Recent testimony to this came from Palestine National Council [PNC] Chairman Brother Khalid al-Fahum in his speech at a large gathering of Palestinian revolution forces and struggle commanders at the final session of the second DPFLP congress in Damascus University. He said: "The DPFLP has from the outset been the most united Palestinian revolution faction. This is only natural, for the DPFLP is the vanguard of the Palestinian left, and we are proud of this."

On the other hand the actual facts of our people's national struggle and revolution bear witness that the DPFLP has been and will remain most enthusiastic and serious in carrying out the PNC resolutions passed at its various sessions, the latest of which was the PLO political and organizational program approved and endorsed at the 14th and 15th PNC sessions. Our organization has been most enthusiastic and serious about the need for our people's institutions and representative bodies to be a framework for all revolutionary factions and Palestinian national action organizations, including the Popular Struggle Front and the Palestine Liberation Front, whose representation and participation in the Executive Committee and other popular and official bodies are a necessity dictated by the requirements of national struggle and the need to have the widest possible representation of Palestinian revolution factions in the Palestinian decisionmaking process.

[Question] Did you discuss with the Soviet leaders the question of obtaining the sophisticated arms necessary in order to confront the Zionist-secessionist escalation of aggression, and what was the outcome of your visit?

[Answer] Our delegation's visit was in response to an invitation by the Soviet leadership. It came at a time when the imperialist-Zionist forces have stepped up their onslaught on the forces of frontline confrontation, represented by Syria, the Palestinian revolution, and the Lebanese National Movement.

It also came at a time when the basis for confronting the policy of Camp David is being consolidated and strengthened thanks to the Soviet Union's firm and principled support and to the insistence of the frontline confrontation forces on resisting the Israeli attempts and threats. The visit was also an expression of the Soviet leadership's desire to hear the DPFLP's views and analysis regarding the present situation and recent developments.

Our delegation had valuable and successful talks at the CPSU Central Committee headquarters with an official Soviet delegation headed by Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and a person in charge of international relations. The talks dealt with the present situation and the dangers that might result from any Israeli military adventure against Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement. The Soviet stand was very clear. The Soviets have confirmed their full support for Syria, the Palestinian revolution, and the Lebanese National Movement in the face of Israeli attacks. They expressed support for Syria's right to introduce missiles into Lebanon in order to defend its forces in Lebanon against Israeli attacks. Obviously, Soviet support plays an important role in curbing Israel's aggressiveness and curbing unreserved U.S. support for Israel, since Washington is regarded as responsible for any Israeli attack on Syria and the Palestinian revolution. Moreover, Soviet support will be provided in every necessary form, including the supply of sophisticated weapons, whether today or tomorrow. In our opinion the first requirement is steadfastness, and given such steadfastness sophisticated weapons are bound to be forthcoming. It must be noted that Syria has all types of sophisticated Soviet weapons, and these constitute the major deterrent to the Zionist enemy and prevent him from waging aggressive war against Syria.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE STATEMENT ON SUDAN

JN301912 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1552 GMT 30 Jun 81

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] The Coordination Council of the Arab People's Conference has issued a political statement, in which the section on Sudan says:

The Coordination Council of the Arab People's Conference, in its Beirut session held 26-28 June 1981 in support of the Lebanese people, have viewed in the Sudanese popular uprising against the regime of agent Numayri and the repressive measures launched against our Arab people in Sudan with immense interest. These measures have reached such an extent that the Numayri fascist military forces have besieged the headquarters of the Sudanese Trade Union [as heard] and arrested hundreds of trade union leaders and patriotic elements, who were slandered and tortured. At the same time the regime issued a fascist law similar to the law enacted by agent As-Sadat following the uprising of 18 and 19 June. In accordance with this law anybody who takes part in or calls for a strike is sentenced to death or life imprisonment. The council highly admires the heroic battles waged by our Arab people in Sudan despite the regime's terror and repression in order to impose the Camp David plot on them.

The Coordination Council values the heroic uprising of the Sudanese people with their various working forces, peasants, intellectuals and soldiers highly and calls on the Arab masses to stand firmly by the Sudanese people and to extend to them all the means of support in order to enable them to direct their final blow at the decaying Numayri regime. Stemming from this stand, the council has made the following resolutions:

1. Absolute support must be extended to the Sudanese popular uprising under Sudan's national, progressive and patriotic forces.

2. The repressive measures and the arbitrary fascist measures imposed by the agent reime to prevent the liberties and freedom of trade unions in Sudan must be denounced.

3. The regime's decision to dissolve the progressive Sudanese Trade Union organization and the council of Sudan's journalists' union must be denounced and rejected. The Arab Journalists' Union must carry out their duties of struggle at the side of their Sudanese colleagues.

4. A call must be issued for the formation of an international-Arab committee to investigate the crimes of violating liberties and the freedom of trade unions in Sudan.

5. The International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions must be called on to convene an emergency meeting to discuss the serious developments in Sudan and to look into the continued membership of the official Sudanese Trade Union which has abandoned its trade unionist duties by adopting the stands of the agent regime.

6. A day of solidarity with the Sudanese people will be fixed on 21 October, the day of the 1964 uprising against the ruling military clique.

7. The Arab Lawyers Association and the Arab Jurists Association are called upon to name a number of Arab and foreign lawyers to defend the detainees in the Numayri prisons.

8. Moral and material support should be extended to the progressive, patriotic and national forces in Sudan and a financial plan to help the families of the detained workers in Sudan should be drawn up.

9. The Arab League must be asked to apply the boycott decision issued by the 1978 Baghdad summit against the Numayri regime as it was applied against the As-Sadat regime.

ISRAELI ELECTIONS 'CHOICE BETWEEN TWO ENEMIES'

JN301800 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1457 GMT 30 Jun 81

[WAFA editorial staff commentary]

[Text] The Israeli elections signify a choice between two leaders. For the Palestinian people today's Israeli elections are simply an enormous propaganda campaign about the alleged differences between Begin and Peres and between Labor and Likud. It is absolutely clear, however, the anyone who is not intent either on fooling himself or fooling others that there is no fundamental change whoever becomes Israel's new prime minister.

Both Israeli parties are committed to Zionist colonization throughout Palestine, including the West Bank and Gaza. Both are committed to the continuation of the military occupation, both are committed to [word indistinct] of all of Jerusalem and both refuse to recognize that the Palestinians are a people entitled to national self-determination, and, furthermore, refuse to recognize--let alone negotiate with--their chosen representative, the PLO.

The only differences between the two are purely cosmetic. Begin has a far worse image than other Israeli leaders have ever had because of his habit of saying out loud what the others think and say privately. To assume that this betokens a fundamental difference between the two is to forget that the actions of both have been similar. Peres was the man who helped negotiate the treaty of Fes in 1956, whereby France and Israel argeed to attack Egypt and then he was a chief figure in the Israeli Defense Ministry in the years that followed, during which Israel repeatedly attacked the Arab neighbors.

Unfortunately, the cosmetic differences between the two have been debated for a major Western media campaign to the effect that Peres is the man of moderation, the man of compromise and so forth. And regrettably, this campaign has deceived many Arab quarters, which now wistfully believe that they will be able to negotiate successfully with Peres after failing to obtain concessions from the hard-headed Begin.

To these dreamers and to those behind the campaign to convince the Arab world of the supposed moderation of Perez and his party, the Palestinian people should only recall that from the early days of Zionist agency and then the state. The expulsion of the Palestinian people from their land, three wars against the Arabs, the annexation of Arab Jerusalem, the colonization of all the occupied Arab territory and the war on the Palestinians in Israel were all initiated by this party.

For the Palestinians and for all except the dupes among The Arabs there is little to prefer in either of the two candidates in today's Israeli elections. If choice there is, it is little more than a choice between the sworn enemies of the Palestinians and the Arabs, a choice between two evils.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM MEXICAN PRESIDENT

JN301804 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat yesterday afternoon received the Mexican ambassador to Lebanon, who handed him a hand-written message from President Jose Lopez Portillo y Pacheco.

In the message the Mexican president confirmed his country's support of the Palestinian people's right to establish an independent state. He also expressed his government's belief that the solution of the complex Middle Eastern problem should come from the United Nations.

NICARAGUAN ENVOY IN MOSCOW SEES PLO REPRESENTATIVE

JN301750 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Nicaragua has confirmed its complete solidarity with the PLO in its just struggle against imperialism and Zionism to gain the Palestinian people's rights, including that of the establishment of an independent state.

The statement came in a meeting between the Nicaraguan ambassador to the Soviet Union and the PLO representative in Moscow.

The ambassador also expressed his country's apology for being absent from the international conference for solidarity with Syria and the PLO.

KUWAIT

AL-QABAS SEES BEGIN, PERES AS BASICALLY IDENTICAL

LD010830 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Jul (KUNA)--The Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS writes today that the Gulf countries are interested in the Israeli elections from both national and regional points of view. Nationally, it adds, they are interested in the effect the results of the elections will have on the Palestine question and the situation in the Middle East, while regionally they are interested in Israel's persistent attempts to seek a role for itself in the Gulf, particularly in view of the Gulf's position on conflicting international strategies.

Whether opposition leader Shim'on Peres or current Prime Minister Menahem Begin wins the Israeli elections, the fact remains that the differences between them lie in form and not in essence. Peres calls on the Arabs to come to the negotiating table so that he can impose the Israeli conditions on them, while Begin asks the Arabs to kneel at the negotiating table so that he can dictate the same conditions to them.

The paper adds that Begin's Israel is the same as Peres' Israel--it asks the United States to play a direct and effective role in the oil-rich Gulf region. Therefore, the paper writes, Begin's launching of the barabric raid against the Iraqi Tammuz reactor near Baghdad on 7 June was intended not only to strengthen his election positon but also to stress to the United States the importance of Israel's strength in the Gulf.

The paper warns that the Israeli threat is knocking on the door of the Gulf and that the Gulf countries "must take a firm stand and reopen all hitherto resolved questions with the United States, which is seeking the establishment of a military cordon-sanitaire around the region to protect the oil from any implicit or explicit Soviet offensive and also to protect it from its owners." Hence, it adds, it is unlikely that the United States will overlook Israel's military role in the region.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID RECEIVES YASIR 'ARAFAT 30 JUN

JN301048 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1043 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 30 Jun (GNA)--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia received here this morning Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO Executive Committee chairman. The meeting was attended by His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, and a number of Saudi officials.

'Arafat arrived in Jidda this morning.

YAR

PEOPLE'S ARMY COMMANDER, OTHERS APPOINTED

JN292037 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] A Republican decree was issued today appointing Brother Ahmad Salim al-'Awadi as Damar Province governor. A second republican decree issued today appointed Brother Muhammad 'Ali al-Buhaythi as Ma'rib Province deputy governor. A third republican decree was issued today appointing Lt Col 'Abdallah Naji Daris as People's Army commander.

GHALI VIEWS ISRAELI ELECTIONS, EC PEACE EFFORTS

NC302025 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] In a statement to our correspondent, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said that Egypt is closely watching the results of the Israeli elections. Egypt's interest in these elections, he said, is that a strong new government be formed, a government capable of shouldering the responsibility for establishing peace in the Middle East and working for the implementation of what was agreed upon at Camp David on the establishment of a comprehensive peace and the settlement of all aspects of the Palestine problem.

Commenting on the EC Luxembourg summit conference's decision on the continuation of European efforts to bolster peace efforts in the Middle East, Dr Butrus Ghali said that Egypt welcomes the European efforts to contribute to a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. He added that Egypt hopes that the 10 states will continue with their efforts, which Egypt supports. Egypt considers these efforts to be a support for the Egyptian efforts to promote a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

'ALI COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID, ISRAELI RAID

NC301852 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] London, 30 Jun (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that Camp David is the permanent reality in the region at present and that if other better realities are created to achieve peace, then Egypt will welcome them.

In an interview with the London-based Arabic language paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, 'Ali said that peace must be the goal of everybody, because without peace there will be no stability or security in any of the states in the region.

Concerning the Israeli raid against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the Egyptian deputy prime minister said: This raid runs counter to international law; it is an act of terrorism. The raid sets a serious precedent for protective aggression, which any state might follow in the future. He added that this action was condemned by everybody in the world and that Egypt was the first, which condemned the raid 1 hour after the announcement of the incident.

ABU GHAZALAH SPEAKS AT AIR DEFENSE CELEBRATION

NC301505 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has announced that the armed forces are currently undergoing complete development in organization, armament and training and that the air defense network will have some of the most advanced missiles in the world. Speaking at a ceremony marking air defense day, Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah said that during his recent visit to France an agreement was reached on the supply of new arms to Egypt. He emphasized that Egypt should manufacture some parts and equipment for the air defense to keep Egypt free of any international control of spare parts.

The air defense commander then spoke. He praised the role of the air defense forces in protecting the state's vital targets and in protecting the land forces during the October war. The air defense forces, he said, are now implementing a full development plan within the general development plan of the armed forces to raise the combat standards of these forces. Token forces from the air defense carried out a military display and the defense minister distributed gifts to the families of martyrs and war wounded.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 384

JN301624 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA)--During the past 24 hours, the Iraqi Armed Forces killed 24 Iranians and destroyed much military equipment.

Communique No 384 issued here today by the Armed Forces General Command stated that, in addition to the enemy's known losses in human lives, the enemy lost two infantry positions, two tanks, two armored personnel carriers, nine vehicles, seven observation posts and three excavators.

Communique No 384 issued by the Armed Forces General Command follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One killed in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.
B. Two killed and one infantry position and one vehicle were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. Two killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
D. Five killed in the Mehran region.
E. One observation post destroyed in the Dezful region.
F. Four killed and one infantry position, one vehicle, one tank and two observation posts destroyed in the Shush region.
G. Five killed and one vehicle, one tank and two excavators destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
H. One armored personnel carrier; two vehicles, one carrying personnel; and one excavator destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
I. Five killed and one armored personnel carrier, four vehicles, one excavator and three observation posts destroyed in the Abadan region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 24 killed and 2 infantry positions, 2 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 9 vehicles, 4 excavators and 6 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Seven martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Three vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 June 1981

RAMADAN DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH USSR, FRANCE

PM301016 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 Jun 81

[Qasim as-Samawi report: "Taha Yasin Tells ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: New Beginning in Our Relations With Moscow; France Will Lose if it Changes Its Policy"]

[Text] Baghdad--Following the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor on 7 June, attention has been focused on Baghdad to ascertain future developments in response to the raid, particularly in the field of relations between Baghdad and the major-power capitals, including Paris, Moscow and Washington.

With regard to the United States, Baghdad considers what has happened as the most far-reaching U.S. attempt to restore relations with Iraq, which were severed in 1967.

As for relations with France, which in the past were instrumental in the construction of the nuclear reactor, and relations with Moscow, they are of particular interest to observers and journalists.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, who has just returned from a surprise visit to Moscow, said that the visit has given a new beginning to the Iraqi-Soviet relations. He added: We have achieved a step forward; it was not all that we aspired for but it is a suitable beginning to other steps toward reaching the desired objective.

Speaking about the long discussions he had with Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov, Ramadan said: "We achieved results in all fields of cooperation without exception."

Referring to the background to the visit, he said that the two countries are linked by a treaty of cooperation and friendship, but that this does not prevent the existence of differences in views over certain issues. He said that Iraqi-Soviet relations had cooled somewhat recently, but stressed that this did not happen following the war with Iran. He emphasized that this goes back to before the war. On our part, he added, we did not react in a manner that would widen the gulf between us so as to make it difficult to bridge.

Ramadan said: The Soviet Union expressed the desire that friendship with Iraq should be maintained in a telegram which President Leonid Brezhnev sent to President Saddam Husayn on 7 April. We found in the telegram a desire to maintain relations. This was followed by the arrival in Baghdad of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by the chairman of the Soviet Foreign Relations [Commission]. The delegation expressed the Soviet leadership's desire to preserve these relations and work for their development. This desire was welcomed by us. As a result, it was decided that I should visit Moscow, and during the visit we appraised the previous stage and discussed the desire to strengthen relations between the two countries in the service of their interests.

Ramadan added: We would have liked to have achieved more than we did, but on the basis of reality we consider the results we achieved as a step forward that could be the starting point for greater steps.

I asked Mr Ramadan about relations with France and cooperation in the nuclear field following Mitterrand's coming to power. He said: Iraq was not worried about change in the French administration because we did not take anything from France free of charge. Our relations with France are reciprocal. If France gives us something we give it in return something that serves its economy. The world is not closed to us. We believe that the development of relations serves France more than it serves the Arab countries, including Iraq. This is because cooperation has turned France into a major gateway to Europe and as a consequence it has acquired a major and effective role in the Arab arena. Therefore, if France (the new administration) wants to abandon this, we believe that its loss will not be only economic but also political. As for the Iraq side, it has other opportunities open to it.

Speaking about nuclear cooperation, Ramadan said: If France continues to cooperate with us we, of course, have the desire to do so. But certainly Iraq will not restrict its cooperation and activities in the field of scientific research and the nuclear energy field but rather will cooperate with any quarter having the desire and readiness to cooperate in this sphere.

He added: We have now opened the door of cooperation with all the world's countries in order to achieve an ambitious development by which our country will keep abreast with progress in all fields. He said: In fact we did not hear anything new from French officials, but I cannot predict what is going to happen in 2 or 6 months or a year's time. This, of course, is up to the French side to estimate. On our side there is nothing new. When we cooperated with the previous regime we were cooperating with France and not with individuals. This principle, the Iraqi deputy prime minister said, applies to the new administration. Any slowing down or hesitancy in the development of relations between Iraq and France will never be caused by Iraq.

KURDS RECEIVE RESPONSE FROM FRG ON DETAINEES

JN301831 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Revolution in Surani Kurdish 1620 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The following important news item has been received from the Kurdistan Patriotic Union [PUK]:

The FRG ambassador in Tehran on Monday, 22 June 1981, met with Comrade Dr Fu'ad Ba'qum, PUK Politburo member, and officially informed him of the following:

1. The FRG has decided to stand firmly in the face of any terrorist action which might take place on FRG territory. This [words indistinct] any future action. The ambassador said that his government is taking the Iraqi Government's terrorism against Iraqis living abroad into consideration. He said that the FRG Government has not delivered any arms to Iraq and does not intend to change its stand on this issue. The ambassador also said that the FRG Government views with satisfaction the PUK proposal allowing visitors to the detained Germans and considers this proposal a sign of good will. The FRG Government also appreciates the release of one of the detainees by the PUK which calls for optimism concerning a speedy solution to this issue.

2. The ambassador affirmed that the FRG is officially considering all the PUK terms for the release of the Germans.

3. The ambassador handed over a letter to the detainees.

4. The ambassador promised to (?contact) the authorities (word indistinct) in the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to facilitate the (?passage) of the German who has been released. The ambassador's letter has reached the detained Germans.

BAGHDAD COMMENTS ON BEHESHTI, TEHRAN REGIME

NC301400 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Oh intellectuals, writers, combatants, freedom-seekers, students and youths; oh Muslim Iranian sisters and brothers; oh risen masses: The hand of divine vengeance has come out of the people's sleeve and has cast the fascist Tehran regime into mourning. We repeat what we have said in the past that the blood of the people who were executed without trial, of the innocent people who were hanged, and of the defenseless and disgusted masses calls for justice and that the blood of the innocent will call for the punishment of the executioner.

The report is very short. Beheshti died. Mohammad Montazeri died. Haqqani died. [Name indistinct] died. So on and so forth.

The god of Iran has once again come to the aid of the Iranians and the blind and deaf beasts did not see the bomb. They sat at the satanic council to plan for the tomorrow that would have been today and for the execution of yet another group of Iranian children. But God did not want this to happen. God showed these impudent godless creatures that the world has a keeper as a bunch of egotistical and opportunistic mullahs think.

For the past 2 years we have emphasized the destiny of each and every one of the obstinate satans throughout history, and we said that Khomeyni's fate would be the same. Five months ago we said that Beheshti would pay for the clubbing by which he crushed the Feda'iyan-e Khalq (minority) in the so-called freedom square.

Oh Iranians, radio Baghdad is not at war with you. Radio Baghdad is the voice of a nation that has come to the assistance of its neighbor and brother nation of the same religion, Iran, against the bloodthirsty leaders of Tehran. We announced to the world over this radio station that organizations such as the human rights, Amnesty International and all other human-relations foundations, that undertake to watch the acts of governments toward nations have remained silent. Their silence is a sin. From this radio station we told the revolutionary intellectuals, devoted people and civil servants in Iran that service to Khomeyni is a national sin and that staying silent in front of the increasing wave of this regime's pressures, injustice and crimes is unforgiveable treason.

Oh Iranians! Khomeyni will not die. In other words he will not die so soon and so easily. He should stay and see the results of all of his acts and receive his justice then. The ungrateful old man should hang from a tree on Vanak Square as a lesson for any future leader who might think of fascism or of becoming a dictator.

YAR FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES BAGHDAD 1 JUL

JN010802 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA)--YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr left Baghdad early today at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq. In a statement to INA prior to his departure, the YAR official said that he had conveyed an oral message to President Saddam Husayn from his brother YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with bilateral relations and the Arab situation. He added that he will convey an oral message from President Saddam Husayn to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He explained that his visit is part of the continued consultations and coordination between the two fraternal countries on all issues that concern our peoples and our glorious Arab nation.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM VISIT TO JORDAN 29 JUN

JN291122 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA)--Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, Revolution Command Council secretary general and acting chief of the president's office, returned to Baghdad today following a 3-day visit to Jordan. Al-'Abdallah conveyed an oral message to King Husayn from President Saddam Husayn dealing with the Arab and international situation and with the relations between the two fraternal countries.

The Iraqi official also met with Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni and National Consultative Council Speaker Ahmad at-Tarawinah.

NCC SUPPORTS KING'S STAND ON ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

JN301939 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] After the 29 June 1981 discussion of the Zionist aggression on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, its dimensions and background, and after listening to the government's and foreign relations committee's statements, the National Consultative Council [NCC] issues the following statement:

1. The NCC reiterates absolute support for and faith in King Husayn's stand on the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. The NCC praises the noble patriotic principles of this stand which is guided by the Arab nation's loftiness, committed to its message and embodies the real meaning of the greater Arab revolution in defending the nation's honor and integrity and preserving its history and identity. The NCC supports the government's stand backing fraternal Iraq's struggle to defend its rights and condemning the aggression. The NCC backs the government's efforts to realize a unified and responsible Arab stand.

2. The NCC reconfirms its condemnation and denunciation of the criminal aggression, considered to be a new link in the chain of continued Zionist attacks intended not only to occupy Arab land and expel Arab residents changing its humanitarian, cultural and historical features, but also to stop the Arabs' wheel of life, progress and development and to prevent the Arab nation from obtaining scientific and technological experience needed to face contemporary challenges.

3. The NCC firmly condemns the U.S. stand supporting the Zionist aggression, a stand which complements the ongoing and well-studied U.S. effort to support and further strengthen the Zionist entity in uninterrupted aggression on the whole Arab nation, particularly on the Palestinian people. The NCC sees that this U.S. stand supplies the Zionist entity with the necessary means of protection, justification and cover for its blatant aggression on the Arab nation regardless of all regulations, values and norms.

4. The NCC confirms that the latest Zionist aggression unquestionably proves that the Zionist arm, which is backed by U.S. weapons and support, is capable of reaching any Arab location; no Arab land is safe from this aggression. Furthermore, confrontation-states and support-states of classifications are no longer appropriate, for the entire Arab land is now subject to Israeli attack. It is high time for the Arab nation to wake up, triumph over humiliation and wounds and bypass marginal disputes which are being fed by the nation's enemies. This aggression would not spread were it not for the nation's fragmentation, division and backwardness. So, the unity of Arab ranks and objectives and mobilization of all popular capabilities within a unified, serious and organized framework constitute the desired solid ground for creating a new Arab society capable of controlling the various means of civilization and progress that are necessary for confronting any aggression.

5. The NCC appeals to the Arab nation to reevaluate its U.S. relations considering the blatant, direct U.S. aggression on the Arab homeland as well as the aggression of its protegee, Israel. The NCC asks the Arab nation to consider U.S. stands on various Arab interests as the reality qualifying Arab-U.S. relations.

6. The NCC announces that the Arab nation's friendly states should rise above diplomatic sympathetic feelings and courtesy statements and stand with the Arabs' legitimate struggle against the Zionist aggression. Furthermore, these friendly states should also supply the necessary scientific and technological requirements to help Iraq rebuild its nuclear reactor.

7. The NCC praises Iraq's determination to rebuild its nuclear reactor and insistence on enabling the Arabs to raise the level of their knowledge and command of technology in order to face current challenges. The NCC calls on the Arabs to sacrifice their money and exert all efforts in order to help Iraq rebuild the nuclear reactor. While proudly observing Iraq's insistence to restore Arab rights on the eastern flank of the Arab nation, the NCC reconfirms its support for and solidarity with Iraq's just and honorable war to help the Arab nation liberate Palestine.

LEADERS REACT TO ZAHLAH SECURITY PLAN, SITUATION

President Sarkis Comment

NC301858 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] When informed of the success of the Zahlah security plan, President Ilyas Sarkis said today that the success of the security plan today achieved three basic aims: It confirmed the existence of the legitimate authority in Lebanon and the possibility of its playing its role on the security level; it confirmed the importance of good will and desire to tackle the whole Lebanese crisis; and it confirmed the success of the Arab followup committee in its task and that the resolutions it will take in the future will be implemented.

Ministers, Saudi Envoy Views

NC301420 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpts] At 1150 today President Ilyas Sarkis received Saudi Ambassador Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, Kuwait Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan and the chief of intelligence of the Syrian forces operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces, Col Muhammad Ghanim. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Minister of Public Works and Transport Ilyas al-Hirawi attended the meeting.

The meeting was held to review the stages of implementing the security plan in Zahlah, the situation in the town and the surrounding area and the further steps to be taken in accordance with the agreed plan. Following the meeting, which ended at 1215, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir spoke on behalf of the Arab ambassadors:

[Begin recording] My honorable colleagues have delegated me to speak to you. I greatly thank God who has enabled the Arab will to achieve this first step on the path of the long road. With resolve, wisdom and perserverence, the Arabs will surmount all obstacles and difficulties along this road. Now that all the intentions and efforts exerted in Bayt ad-Din, Jidda and recently in Damascus have been translated into facts on the very soil of the town of Zahlan and its surrounding areas at dawn of this glorious day, it was necessary for us to report to His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and their highnesses and excellencies the members of the Arab followup committee the success of this wonderful humanitarian step so that it may be evaluated in all of its aspects. We hope that the success of this step will be a precursor for the success of all the coming steps within the framework of a comprehensive solution of the Lebanese problem, so that Lebanon may stand on its feet again and rebuild itself and its institutions with the fists of its sons and with the help of God and its Arab brothers. [end recording]

[Begin recording] We have always stated that we are working for the sake of Lebanon--for the sake of all areas in Lebanon. If Zahlah today represents the first propitious sign for the Lebanese, we hope we will have other propitious signs to offer to the Lebanese. We thank all those, particularly the Arab brothers, who worked and participated in the efforts that led to this happy outcome. [end recording]

Minister Ilyas al-Hirawi said:

[Begin recording] We hope that the positive step implemented this morning will be a prelude for the success of all the plans that will be discussed by the followup committee on 4 July. The first step, implemented this morning, will not be the last to be implemented in Zahlah. Other steps will follow. We will work daily to restore tranquility and peace not only to Zahlah but to all areas in al-Biqa' province.

Pierre Al-Jumayyil Remarks

NC301322 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has expressed the hope that the measures implemented in Zahlah today would be the prelude to other security steps in all Lebanese areas, without further incidents like those that took place in Zahlah and its hills.

The Phalangist Party leader said: We hope that the step which was accomplished today will serve as a reminder of the need to resort to wisdom, because the destruction which occurred in Lebanon and the dead victims are a big wound in the heart of the Arab world. Any security deterioration in Lebanon is tantamount to a prelude to serious tension and deterioration that could spread to the whole Arab world.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil expressed the hope that what has been achieved in Zahlah will be followed by practical resolutions by the Arab followup committee ensuring the achievement of overall security and political relaxation.

BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL WELCOMES FORCES FROM ZAHLAH

NC301634 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpts] A ceremony was held this afternoon at the Phalangist Security Council premises to honor the fighters who have returned from Zahlah. The ceremony was attended by [former] President Camille Sham'un, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, a number of ministers and deputies, political and spiritual leaders, members of the Phalangist Political Bureau, the Lebanese Forces Command and a large crowd of people.

After President Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil laid wreaths on the unknown soldier monument, medals were distributed among the commanders of the fighting units in Zahlah and flowers were presented by Phalangist popular organizations, Zahlah Bishop George Iskandar blessed the returnees and the commander of the Lebanese Forces, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, delivered a speech in which he said:

You have returned, and it was inevitable that you would return either yesterday, today or tomorrow. A new glory is awaiting you in another place. This is the case of victorious fighters, moving within the homeland from one location to the other to defend the common cause, revive history, safeguard the heritage, protect freedom, foster culture and open the roads of the future with the rifle. This they do whenever duty calls, and through dialogue whenever negotiations are possible.

The national achievement you made in Zahlah, in spite of your small number, could not be achieved by others with much larger forces. You have waged the most splendid battle in the most critical area, in the most honorable war and in the darkest circumstances. Your steadfastness has changed equations, invalidated policies and defeated plots. Had it not been for this steadfastness, the Lebanese legitimate authority would not have been able to enter Zahlah today and the Lebanese issue would not have assumed an international dimension unknown since the beginning of the ordeal.

Returning fighters, while your victorious return today is considered the crowning glory of your military stand throughout 6 months of tight siege, it perpetuates the firm Lebanese resistance line--a line which is consistent with the desire of all the Lebanese and does not contradict any Arab or international recommendation and decision.

On this occasion, it is necessary to thank all the Lebanese, Arab and international quarters which have exerted sincere efforts to end the tragedy of Zahlah, lift its seige and embark on the implementation of the security measures as part of an integrated future plan.

Returning fighters, you can now rest assured that Zahlah has remained a free Lebanese city and that the military machine of the Lebanese resistance is sound and strong, more so than at any time before. The Zahlah experience has increased its solidity. Whereas before we used to triumph in street fighting, today we have achieved steadfastness in the war of plains and spaces. I see all the people in this homeland moving in your direction, appreciating your steadfastness and pledging themselves to you. Zahlah, to maintain the sovereignty for which you have squeezed your blood, is squeezing what has remained of its bunches of grapes to drink your toast with us.

Long live the Lebanese resistance; long live Zahlah; long live Lebanon.

SYRIAN MISSILES REPORTED WITHDRAWN FROM AL-BIQA'

NC010635 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut have stated to the Voice of Lebanon that Syria has withdrawn the largest part of the missiles which were set up in Al-Biqa' plain in Lebanon.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD ACTIVITY IN SYRIA REPORTED

NC301845 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Tension continues to prevail in Aleppo and other neighboring cities in Syria. According to the lates reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, a strong explosion took place the day before yesterday near the museum in Aleppo, killing 3 people and injuring 15 others and causing heavy material damage.

Yesterday, Monday, at the Al-Fursan restaurant in the (As-Sulaymaniyah) locality, the Muslim Brotherhood assassinated a Syrian Army officer. In the (Qabr Hinamu) locality, the special units searched some houses and clashed with the Muslim Brotherhood. Seven Muslim Brotherhood members and two members of the special units were killed in this clash.

PRELIMINARY ISRAELI ELECTION RESULTS VIEWED

JN010724 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 1 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "What Do the Israeli Elections Mean?" the newspaper TISHRIN writes: It is no secret that influential circles in the United States were wagering on Shim'on Peres as an acceptable horse in the coming U.S. game in the Middle East and as a trump card which could be presented under the headline of moderation compared with the intransigent behavior of Begin.

Talk in the United States and some West European circles, particularly those of international socialism, referred to the possibility of Peres contributing to the new phase that must precede the Camp David accords and complement them. Even Anwar as-Sadat, who surrendered and tasted humiliation in his alleged peace process with Begin and failed to even achieve the autonomy plan formulated by Begin, has wagered on the Labor Party and Peres and suspended the talks on the so-called autonomy plan in anticipation of Peres' coming to power.

A significant number of observers viewed the reconciliation between Shim'on Peres and his main rival within the Labor Party, Yitzhak Rabin, as a reflection of the U.S. wish to provide an opportunity for the Labor Party's success.

TISHRIN adds: Although the unofficial results appearing early this morning do not give a conclusive victory to the Labor Party, they nevertheless are a defeat for Begin, who wagered on war and aggression to escape defeat. It is difficult to guess the character of the new Israeli Government. Just as the Labor Party is capable of forming a minority government by cooperating with some small parties, the Likud is also capable of forming one in cooperation with the extremist religious factions. Either government would not be strong and stable. Based on the preliminary results, several Israeli politicians predict that there will be new elections in Israel within several months or a year at most.

However, whether the Labor Party or the Likud comes to power in Israel, nothing will basically change there, nor will there be a positive influence on the efforts to establish a just and durable peace in the region. Both major parties in the political game in Israel, in spite of all their apparent differences, are enthusiastic for all that has happened and both adhere to the racist, expansionist Zionist objectives and the principles of annexation and nonrecognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

It may be truthfully said that both sides are in agreement on the major strategic Zionist goals, and both of them are escaping internal crises by aggressive outbursts externally. Hence, it is impossible on the Arab level to expect a change in the Israeli stand in the conditions for peace, which are complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands and the enabling of the Palestinian people to practice all their national rights, including their rights to self-determination and to set up their national state on their land.

The possibility of achieving appropriate circumstances for progressing toward a just and durable peace will not be feasible unless the Arabs achieve a strategic balance with the enemy and divest it of the ability of threatening to use force.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES GDR'S GUENTHER KLEIBER

JN301711 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and the armed forces and minister of defense, today received Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers for economic affairs, and the delegation accompanying him.

The discussion dealt with relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and ways of promoting them. Kleiber praised Syria's courageous stand of confrontation against U.S. imperialism and its advanced base Israel.

KHADDAM RECEIVES LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI 29 JUN

JN291902 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, received Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of liaison for foreign affairs, this evening. The meeting was attended by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, and Ahmad ibn Khayyal, director of the relations office in Damascus.

Dr at-Turayki arrived in Damascus this evening. [Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 1615 GMT on 30 June adds that Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki "left Damascus this afternoon at the end of a 1-day visit to Syria."]

DEPARTING BULGARIAN OFFICIAL VOICES SUPPORT

JN282125 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation under Georgi Yordanov, Bulgarian State Council deputy chairman for culture and information affairs, left Damascus today following a 2-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Association.

In a statement Yordanov said: I held very successful talks with Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad, member of the Regional Command of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Association. The talks were aimed at strengthening joint cooperation and friendship between the two friendly countries and peoples. Yordanov also said: Our battle with imperialist and Zionism is one, and we support Syria and its honorable struggle under struggling President Hafiz al-Asad. We in Bulgaria and Syria go along the firm and clear lines drawn for us by presidents Zhivkov and al-Asad.

On the Palestinian problem, Yordanov reaffirmed Bulgaria's continued stand based on supporting the Palestinian revolution with all means of support in order to restore the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state. Yordanov praised Syria'a role in supporting the Palestinian revolution so that it can realize its aims.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD SENDS CONDOLENCES TO KHOMEYNI

JN010045 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a cable of condolences to Imam Khomeyni, mentor of the Islamic revolution in Iran, on the tragedy which caused the death of many Iranian officials in the explosion which took place at the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party in Tehran. The following is the text of the cable:

We have been deeply grieved by your loss and the loss of the Iranian people with the death of several leading thinkers, Majlis and government members in the treacherous explosion which was carried out by the enemies of the Islamic revolution in Iran. We share your pain and are confident that tribulations, however great they may be, will not affect the determination of the Islamic revolution in Iran. We are confident that they will make the friendly Iranian people more determined in their defense of the revolution and their pursuit of the struggle against imperialism and its agents.

I convey to Your Eminence and to the Iranian people sincere condolences in the name of the Syrian Arab people and myself and I also convey our condolences to the families of the victims of this criminal act, asking Almighty God to have mercy on the victims and let them rest in peace.

BEGIN PRESS CONFERENCE AT LIKUD HEADQUARTERS 1 JUL

TA010211 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0135 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Press conference by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin at Likud Headquarters in Tel Aviv--live]

[Text] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I will begin by praising democracy and especially Israeli democracy. The people of Israel have proven the beauty of democracy in the course of day: no use of force, no revolutions, no intrigues, but the ballot--a free people which decides their fate, casts their vote and determines their fate. If we look at what is happening around us almost on all continents and return to us and look at this day, the quiet and wonderful day in which millions of citizens, men, women and old people go to the polling booth, cast their vote, return quietly home and wait serenely for the results--then we will know the grandeur, the beauty and splendor of democracy.

There is a problem in Israeli democracy. In the past few weeks, attempts were made to degrade it and give it a bad name in the world. Up until the last moment I heard that there had never been such a violent and dirty election campaign as the present one in 1981. I would like to state that there is no foundation to this lie. It is true that there were several incidents. I study history almost every day. In Great Britain, where democracy exists, for a thousand years--in every election campaign there have been many more incidents. There is what they call heckling, blowing up rallies, throwing eggs. Nobody says this is violence so one should regret. [sentence as heard] I, God forbid, do not laud such phenomena. As you heard me repeatedly say. If a person goes to his opponent's rally it is as if he signed an agreement with him not to interrupt the speaker for even a single second, to enable him to finish his remarks. If you do not like the remarks, sit down next to the television. If you do not want to hear, turn it off but do not go to disturb. Therefore, [word indistinct] I only say, what is the proportion? What did the degraders of Israel's honor and honor of the Israeli democracy want? Why did they allow ABC to say: It was the dirtiest campaign ever. Where was the dirt? When people argue, and sometimes sharply, why could [words indistinct]. If there is one case or another where somebody behaves not nicely and makes not a nice gesture--it is because of this that there is violence already. And there is no more democracy? It is one of the nicest in the world. I am not a chauvinist, I am anti-chauvinsit. I am not saying the most beautiful in the world, but one of the most beautiful. Where will you find such a similar democracy except Britain, the United States, France, the most cultured countries with a national experience of hundreds of years, while we had a national break of 1,800 years?

The attempt to give a bad name to Israeli democracy in the eyes of the nation is one of the gravest phenomena that has happened to us in recent years and I hope everybody will learn a lesson. I can say there is nothing so beautiful as democracy and I can add that there is nothing more beautiful here than Israeli democracy and let everybody learn this lesson regarding the future.

Regarding the results of the elections, I can indeed inform you that, God willing, I will form the next government for the 4 and 1/2 coming years. [applause] Do not forget the 1/2. The elections were in June this time and the following elections will be in November. God willing, I will form the government for a simple reason. We, the Likud, tonight have a decisive majority of the Knesset members. [applause] My friend, why are you so sad? [said to a correspondent standing nearby] You had such a sad face that I was shocked. I thought I was bringing you such a bad tiding. If you are content... [laughter]

We, the Likud, today have a majority of Knesset members. As for Mr Peres, about 3 hours ago he announced he would be the next prime minister. However, he was too premature with this announcement. [laughter] I do not know what prompted him. What will happen with Mr Rabin's kiss now? He has to return this kiss. [applause, laughter] Mr Peres appointed two defense ministers: Hayim Bar-lev and Yitzhaq Rabin. It seems that neither of them will be defense minister. Mr Abba Eban will not be a foreign minister. Well, then why did he rush?

I sat at home, I heard the forecast of Hanokh Smith and said in my heart I would wait until 2 or 3 in the morning. No, I did not rely on this forecast. Now it transpired that the polling booths for the forecast closed at 1800 in the evening. Between 1800 and 2200 thousands or perhaps hundreds of thousands of citizens voted. They were not taken into consideration in this sample. How can such a thing be done? Is this a scientific sample? Is this an expert?[laughter] But, what will I argue with Mr Smith? This is his livelihood and I would not want to deprive any Jew of his livelihood. [laughter] I did not rely on any sample. Then I came to you at 3 after I learned of the results.

Well, Mr Peres rushed a bit. However, he made a statement with political significance that I must dwell on. If we set up the government--he was asked--will you demand that this government consult with the opposition? He said, no more no less, that from the moral point of view this government would not be authorized to make decisions on important issues. Mr Peres, you have no knowledge about the Israeli legislature. Go and learn.

I want to announce that the government, which as of this morning is a sort of a vassal--how is it said in Latin [words indistinct] it is impossible to move from the earth, so we cannot move. Whoever is in is in. Nobody can leave the government. Whoever is not in cannot join. The Knesset cannot express nonconfidence in it. This is the strongest country it is possible to form. [applause] Mr Peres says it has no powers. This is a mistake by a person who has not learned. It has all the powers to make all decisions. There is no limitation on the government's basic law concerning its powers. No limitation. As for a consultation, I will be happy to consult with the opposition led by Mr Peres on matters on which we will decide to consult with him. [laughter, applause]

I will try to speed up the process of forming a government. Do not call this government as of this morning an interim government. There is no such term in the law. This is simply jargon with no meaning. This is a government. As long as a new government is not formed, this government continues to fulfill its task, so it is written--all its tasks. There is no difference between this government and any other. A transitional government is a totally foreign term to our legislature. However, I shall try to shorten the transitional period as much as possible since after elections a new government should be formed by law, should face the Knesset and ask for its confidence. So today we have a process. We must wait for the official publication of the results. There is still the problem of counting the votes in the army. This will take a few days. Then the Knesset should be convened. This will take approximately 2 to 3 weeks. The president can even before, as he decides, begin the process of forming a government. He should call for the factions. It is written factions but by practice reference is to "the" factions. He should call them, consult with them and then entrust the cabinet [as heard] member who has a chance, from the substance point of view, to form a government that will enjoy the confidence of the Knesset majority with the forming of a government, which he will lead, by law. There is some time then. However, I will try to speed up the process so that a government will be set up which the Knesset, if it so wishes, will be able to express nonconfidence in. In other words, the government should first receive confidence.

Therefore, immediately after we end this talk I am leaving for Jerusalem and in the afternoon I will begin my efforts for the establishment of a government that will rely on a decisive majority of the Knesset. Finally, before I move on to England, I would like to express my gratitude to my wife--she could not come because she is not feeling well but her health is good, thank God. I should express my gratitude to her since in those days when the polls gave us 20 seats while 56 seats were given to the Alighment--the difference was 36 seats in the Alignment's favor--and people asked how could we reach our goal, how could we achieve equality with them, in those days my wife--and we have been together for about 42 years already--was like a rock, embraced me and told me: You will see, everything will be just fine and the Likud will form a government. [applause] When the Lord created the wife it was said she would be an aide for him. Rashi: [Hebrew scholar in medieval period] If he wins--she is his aide, if he does not win--she is against him. I won, thanks be to the Lord. I would like to thank my sister, who also continually stood on my side and encouraged me. I would like also to thank my children, who did not leave me for even a single moment, including this night, who helped me to through the hard period. I am happy to have gained such a family. Even my two granddaughters have not gone to sleep. They are now waiting for grandfather to return. Blessed be God we have wonderful children, wonderful grandchildren and our wives and members of our families help us, thank God.

Well, my friends, in summing up this Hebrew part of the news conference I would like to state that I will shortly try to form a government, distribute its profolios and come to the Knesset. I would like to thank all my friends in the government and in the Knesset. It is an excellent faction. I am sure that from an intellectual point of view, from a moral point of view--the best of the Knesset factions. The government when we set it up [in 1977] was also the best of governments. Later, as I openly told you, there was malfunctioning. Now we have completely overcome them and in the new government we will certainly overcome them. We shall do our best for the people of Israel and for Eretz Yisra'el. Thank you for listening. [applause]

[Begin--in English] Ladies and gentlemen of the press, good morning to you. I will start with a word of praise for democracy and particularly for Israel's democracy. How beautiful is democracy we could have seen today. No bullets, [but] ballots. That is the rule in democracy. When we look around us on all continents, dictatorships, tyrannies, revolts, coups, bloodshed, mutual killings--no democracy. There are now very few democracies. May I please ask you to listen? Please. [In Hebrew] I will ask that complete silence be maintained. [end Hebrew]

What is the beauty of democracy? A free nation goes to the polls. The polls are secret, they take a ballot, they put it secretly into an envelope, nobody knows how the citizen voted. He is with himself, with his own conscience, he decides whom to choose to conduct the affairs of his nation. And so it was today, one of the most beautiful days in our lives. You could have seen it. So therefore, we say with all our heart, with all our soul: Let us give thanks to God Almighty that he made it possible for us to live in democracy.

A word about Israel's democracy. Somebody for the last few weeks tried to denigrate our democracy, on ABC. I don't have any recriminations against ABC, they are all my friends, as the CBS and NBC, otherwise the other two stations would be very angry with me if I don't include them. They are all my friends. But I heard that ABC said it was the dirtiest campaign ever in Israel. Who put those words into the mouths of the announcer of the ABC?

Who? It's not true. It was a shock [word indistinct] admittedly, there were some acts, intolerable in a democracy. We don't know even the men, we don't know who they were who committed certain acts of violence. Well, if somebody got a few eggs thrown at him, I would like to give him a good advice: I got a few eggs at myself in my political career. What did I do? I just cleaned my clothes and then made a speech, which was not the worst. Why shouting hysterical about a few eggs or tomatoes? Well, this is part of our lives. Churchill got them at the time, everybody gets them at their time. Not that I condone it. I do not. I object to it as absolutely intolerable. I explained time and again that if a man goes to an opponent's meeting it is as if he would sign a contract with the organizers of that meeting that he will not open his mouth until the speaker finishes his speech, will not interfere with his speech, he must behave quietly until the end of the meeting. If he doesn't like the meeting, let him not go to it. If he doesn't like the speaker, let him leave the meeting. I do not condone those few incidents which happened in Israel, but indeed they were few. To speak then about a wave of violence in Israel during the campaign--this is an absolute distortion of reality. It didn't happen at all. And then you saw the day of election. There was not one act of violence, everybody went to the polls [cut in midsentence to return to studio]

Replies to Questions

TA010336 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0207 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Second part of Prime Minister Menahem Begin's news conference at Likud headquarters in Tel Aviv, live--first part was interrupted in progress and resumed at this point]

[Text] [Begin] I would like to ask all the citizens of Israel to gird themselves with patience [words indistinct] from which parties the government will be formed. I can repeat and say, on the basis of talks I have already held this evening, that the Likud will form the government, and this government will have an absolute majority in the Knesset.

[Unidentified correspondent--in English] Mr Prime Minister, sir, have you had any message from international political leaders?

[Begin--in English] No, I hope I will get a message of congrtulations from President Reagan and from President as-Sadat, but I do not write their messages, and this is night: What do you want of the Presidents, that they should spend a sleepless night as I do? I must, they don't have to. So when the moment comes, I believe there will be congratualtions. I am sure [words indistinct due to superimposed Hebrew translation by reporter Mishori] we are friends since 1954, real friends, and if Chancellor Schmidt sends me such a message--all right.

[Partially indistinct question on formation of national unity government--in Hebrew]

[Begin--in Hebrew] That question has been presented to Mr Peres, and he replied in the negative. This is my reply.

[Indistinct question, which Mishori sums up as being on the government's guidelines]

[Begin, in midsentence]... Were the guidelines 4 years ago. Four years is a long time. In the meantime we have signed a peace treaty with Egypt--which did not exist 4 years ago: We signed the Camp David agreements--this was not so, 4 years ago. We will have to adjust them [the guidelines] to reality, so obviously we will sit, all of us, and write the guidelines, and bring them to the Knesset, as stipulated by law.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, who will be defense minister in your government?

[Begin] All of you together? Well, the Likud authorized me to appoint the ministers, so you will have to wait until I make good on that authorization.

[Indistinct simultaneous questions, one of which is--again--on a national unity government]

[Begin] I did not say anything except bring a quote from Mr Peres' remarks, and I have nothing to add beyond the reply I have already given. Mr Peres rejected the idea of a national unity government (?totchka), full stop.

[Indistinct simultaneous questions, including one on the distribution of Knesset seats]

[Begin] The result I know about from what my colleagues had told me at the last minute before I came to you is the Likud has 39, excuse me--49. I am still with the polls of 6 months ago. Well, the Likud has 49, and the Alignment has 49, so the Alignment can under no circumstances form a government. Why? Because it has three more Knesset members who are prepared to join it in a coalition--altogether 52. It therefore needs nine seats, which is a lot. Whereas the Likud has an absolute majority with its allies. An absolute majority of Knesset members. [applause]

[Unidentified correspondent--in English] Do you think Mr Mitterrand has a special role to play as negotiator in the Middle East?

[Begin--in English] Well, I don't [words indistinct] that President Mitterrand can solve the problem of the Middle East. I think he was elected in France president of France to solve the French problems. And there are quite a number of French problems. I say so as a friend. I want also to add that the so-called European initiative, we do not accept it; we reject it utterly, completely. This let Mr--ah, not Mr, Lord--Carrington hear. It is useless for him to try to promote the so-called European initiative. But I hope that the statements made by Monsieur Mitterrand that he himself (?would) also oppose the so-called European initiative. At any rate, [words indistinct due to superimposed Hebrew translation by reporter Mishori] media that Europe must not interfere with the process of the Camp David agreements, with the peace process which was under the auspices of the United States. I liked the statement of President Mitterrand.

[Indistinct question]

[Begin--in English] The last question I already answered: We will have an absolute majority in the Knesset, that's [words indistinct due to superimposed Hebrew translation]. How long a time it will take to form the coalition depends on when the president will invite the groups in parliament for consultation and then invite me to charge me with the task to form a government. This is the procedure by our constitution [as heard]. So it may take, perhaps, another fortnight, 3 weeks, it all depends on the invitation by the president.

[Unidentified correspondent--in English] How do you think your next coalition will differ from your present coalition?

[Begin--in English] The previous coalition was good, the next will be better.

[Unidentified correspondent--in English] [Words indistinct] an absolute majority, can we understand from this that you already have promises from potential coalition partners? undertakings?

[Begin--in English] [Words indistinct due to superimposed translation into Hebrew] Whatever you want to understand [words indistinct] you are free to understand: I repeat my statement. The Likud will form a government based on the confidence of an absolute majority of the members of the Knesset. Don't you like such a parliamentary statement? Long live democracy. [applause]

PERES' POSTELECTION PRESS CONFERENCE 30 JUN

TA302338 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 2315 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Press conference by Alignment leader Shim'on Peres in Tel Aviv--live]

[Text] [Peres] According to all signs the Alignment has risen from the 440,000 votes it received in the last elections to nearly 800,000 in the present elections. This is a thorough change in public opinion and in the deployment [as heard]. All signs indicate that the formation of a government will be entrusted to the Alignment. The Alignment is of course prepared to set up this government, as wide a government as possible, a government that will have to challenge the basic problems of the State of Israel, its political isolation, the continuation of the peace process, militarily strengthening the country and of course a sea of economic questions. We have no illusion as to how the Likud has left the Israeli economy, after 4 years of a freeze, after 1,200 percent inflation, after scattering money irresponsibly on the eve of the elections. We will again have to address ourselves to building the economy, to cooling off inflation and to renewing economic growth. We will form a government in order to keep those promises we earlier made to the voters. This is our basic guideline. We do not see ourselves as candidates for government for the sake of government. We see ourselves as candidates to implement a program that is vital for the State of Israel, for the Jewish people and for all Israeli people. The moment we are entrusted with forming the government, the general and wide interests of the country will stand before our eyes. Under no circumstances will we act as a narrow-minded party. We will have to implement many reforms. We will approach this task with maximum speed and with full responsibility.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Peres, can you say how you can form a coalition in view of the present ratio of power?

[Peres] Let us first wait and see how the ratio of power will be at the end. I believe that in the morning we will have additions. I do not think that we have the complete picture. From what we get, the reports from the various branches, there is ground for optimism regarding the final results.

[Unidentified correspondent] Have you opened contacts with any party?

[Peres] We shall not open formal negotiations before we know the final results.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Peres, the Alignment based its campaign in the present elections to a large extent on its ideological path. In view of the coalition difficulties, do you not think the Alignment will have to compromise its principles greatly, with the religious parties, for example?

[Peres] I think that with regard to the basis points on which the Alignment dwelled before the elections, as it will do after the elections, we had thorough considerations before we set out with a platform. Our platform relfects the best judgment as to what Israel needs and it is our duty to adhere to the basic points of our platform.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Peres, in the Alignment and Likud campaign headquarters the possibility was raised of setting up a national unity government. Would the Alignment be prepared to go to such a government?

[Peres] I think that between us and Herut there are such polaristic contrasts--almost more than with any other Zionistic party. After all the problem is not only to form a government but to offer and implement a political and an economic program which the state of Israel needs.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Peres, there is a poor chance indeed, but the chance still exists, that the people will have to go to new elections within a few months. Has this calculation been taken into account by you? Do you also foresee that a government will not be set up and we will have to have new elections?

[Peres] I still estimate that the election results will enable the Alignment to set up a government and that we will set it up. The elections are a very expensive matter in all respects. I am not only referring to the direct expense of the parties. It is very expensive for the economy as well as for the people's unity and health. Therefore, it was decided that elections be held once every 4 years and I hope that we will receive the necessary mandate to form a government for the coming 4 years.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will you agree to head a government if the government needs RAKAH's seats?

[Peres] RAKAH is not a candidate for partnership with us because of the well-known things, namely, it is not a Zionist party and the Alignment is a Zionist party.

[Unidentified correspondent] The most recent forecast of Hanokh Smith talks of a tie of 47 to 47 seats. What is your reaction to this? Does this impair the chances to form a government?

[Peres] We will wait a while longer. Let us hope we will return to the forecast given at the beginning of the evening.

[Unidentified correspondent] Are you aware that Hanokh Smith announced a tie a few minutes ago?

[Peres] I am aware of this, yes. I am aware that he announced a tie and that he also announced that until the morning the final results will not be known.

[Unidentified correspondent] How do you then see the possibility of forming a coalition if there is a tie?

[Peres] I believe we will end the night with an advantage for the Alignment.

[Unidentified correspondent] In light of your estimates that you have better chances of forming the next government and in light of the assessment that the coalitional negotiations will be quite long, will you talk with the prime minister so that the transitional government will not present you with faits accomplis in the security or economic fields?

[Peres] I think that the election results have at least deprived the present government of the moral authority of making significant decisions which are unnecessary during the period when the new government is formed.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Peres, in the elections the communal issue was used and created tension between the communities. In your opinion, will it be possible to disregard this issue without giving it basic treatment? The second question: What will now be the Alignment's attitude toward Moshe Dayan? Will you expect a telephone initiative from him or will you initiate one?

[Peres] As regards the first question, I think it is not connected with the elections. We must be a single people, with or without elections. There are some things which pertain to the communal aspect which should be corrected, in my mind, regardless of the elections results. My reference is mainly to two or three spheres: A. I think the appropriate place should be allocated to the oriental heritage in the culture of the State of Israel, in its educational, publicist [last word in English] and other expressions. B. The leadership, in my opinion, must reflect the various strata of the Israeli society. C. Last but not least, when I say various strata, variety, I reject communal lists but since we want to be a single people I certainly favor this variety also being reflected in the leadership. Most efforts should be made in the educational sphere, of course. Education will make us all equal. We were born equal. There is no reason for anyone to feel himself superior to another. We will have to heal the wounds, all of us together. There were some expressions in these elections that were painful to all of us. I hope we will all together be able to draw a line and go back to building a single people.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Peres, how do you explain the Alignment's massive rise in the Arab sector compared with the previous elections?

[Peres] After nine election campaigns the Arab citizens have grown up. They reached the conclusion that RAKAH in fact did not really contribute to solving the real problems of the Arab sector, neither to life in the villages, nor to opening the hierarchies to Arab intelligentsia, and I believe that this sobering up, in addition to the continual work invested by the Alignment in the Arab sector, have yielded us these results.

ELECTION RESULTS TO BE CERTIFIED ON 7 JUL

TA010922 Jerusalem POST in English 1 Jul 81 p 2

[By Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpts] The Central Elections Committee is to meet next Tuesday for its final formal session to certify the official results of yesterday's elections to the 10th Knesset.

Committee Secretary Menahem Terlo said the protocols of all 17 electoral districts should be in tomorrow morning at the latest, and might conceivably be in sometime late tonight.

By Friday noon, the protocols of all 17 regions are expected to be checked and approved, and most soldiers' votes counted. Terlo said that the rest of the soldiers' votes would be counted Sunday night or Monday morning along with the sailors' votes.

TEXT OF KING HASSAN'S SPEECH AT OAU SUMMIT

LD301512 Rabat MAP in English 1234 GMT 30 Jun 81

["Text" of speech by King Hassan II of Morocco at 18th OAU summit meeting in Nairobi--date not given]

[Text] Rabat, 30 Jun (MAP)--Mr President, dear colleagues, I will say in my speech all I intended to say in conclusion. First of all, I thank the members of this assembly who examined this problem with as much enthusiasm as desire, to bring everyone for his part his contribution to find a solution regarding the text of the resolution which is before us.

I would like, however, to draw the attention of all of you to a very important point. Up to now, and before Morocco accepted that a controlled referendum take place in the Sahara, my country has been, not only condemned, but most of the time condemned in absentia.

Since yesterday, the situation has changed. Morocco will never be condemned again neither in absentia nor in its presence, because in short, who can oust my administration and my troops if I do not accept it in a large consensus, and who can impose on me a poll no matter its form?

Morocco is at present the first concerned party, let the president of Madagascar know it, whether he wants it or not, it is with me that one must discuss, not with vagueness, not with Mars, not with Jupiter. It's with me that one must discuss and you will be led to discuss, because the wisemen are too wise to impose on me what you want. They know, as they have an international experience, they know what can be asked from a head of state and from a people too, and what cannot be asked.

The referendum, I accept it. I am afraid those you were defending would not accept it. They have already said so yesterday. In Paris, they said they would not accept this referendum, for they only want the cession of this territory to the so-called "Polisario".

"The Polisario," has never talked on the Saharan people; "the Polisario" has talked for itself. And now another point Mr. President: when the president of the Algerian republic says the involved parties on the terrain, but if he let me chase them to where I can meet them, where do they find medical care, armament, refuge and training? [sentence as received] let me have only forty kilometers of "no man's land" on his territory, and I will then accept that the "Polisario" be named before me. But here, it is not the "Polisario", it is not before the "Polisario" that I stop, it is before a respect, the respect that I have for a neighbour, because the president of the Algerian republic and I will die one day, the leaders that are with him and the advisers I have behind me will die one day, but do we have the right to jeopardize the future of the relations of two peoples who have been sharing everything for centuries.

Let him leave the "Polisario" on my territory and let him stop granting it refuge or let him accept.

Now I have realized it, and up to now I give you my word Mr President and dear colleague, and I swear to God, that every time I was told that Algeria was in war against me, I used to say no, it is a stance.

Now, expressed as it is, circulating around in lobbies to kindle the fire the way it does, now yes, I know Algeria is in war against me, in a war that makes my heart more than ache, a war that is painful more than anything else.

I hope for only one thing, that the process stops, because, in reality what will become of the Algerians and Moroccans tomorrow? If the scars are too deep, how would we do about it? Not because of the scars, but to erase out all trace.

If, after all, the Saharan people does not want to remain with Morocco, well then it will be the misfortune of he who takes it along with him. After all the "Saharan people" is intelligent enough to know where its wellbeing lies, for it has known its wellbeing for centuries now. From us it has known only wellbeing, culture, religion, It has itself given us great scientists, great ulemas (theologians). The ancestor of the "Rguibats", the great Sharif Moulay Abdeslan Ben M'Shish is buried in Tangiers. He is not buried in Laayoune or Smara. So I believe, Mr President and dear colleagues, that the problem should be examined in a deeper manner.

It has been a long time since I have come to the OAU. I have to say this and present my excuses to my seniors and to all of you to tell the truth, the level has dropped. I have to tell you this. When one had worked side by side with a Sekou Toure, with a Modibo Keita, with a Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, with a Jomo Kenyatta and with others, I assure you that one is left with a bitter taste and feels a consuming nostalgia for the past years. Morocco is not small cabbage leaf pinned onto the world map. It is an authentic, ancient and well known country. Those who believe they possess the power to pull it by the ear and goad it as they please, are wrong, those people are absolutely wrong.

Morocco has made a gesture and not an act of generosity. I have nothing to give a people, it is the people that can give me, what can I give a people?

I have not made an act of generosity, I made a gesture of conciliation and reconciliation. I did not want it to be said that Morocco was an obstacle that could divide Africa's peoples into wise moderates or overexcited or extremists. I wanted people to understand that Morocco was not a hegemonist country, that it was not expansionist. I finally wanted to respond to the appeal of a number of heads of state who do not even belong to our continent but who, by their stature, their position and their past, have given to this problem a dimension that overpowered us all, and as has earlier said mrs the foreign affairs minister. [sentence as received] Incidentally, I would not very much like to be her adversary in a negotiation for she is tough, so as she said earlier, I am generous and kind, but I am no fool of Christian generosity, I do not turn one cheek after the other. [sentence as received] I accept (it) the first time, but the second time, I will perhaps be the one who starts.

On behalf of my country, I am but an individual who will one day pass away, but, cannot be ridiculed to that point.

France did not withdraw its army and its administration the day of the referendum in Algeria. The G.P.R. did not then ask for the withdrawal of the French army in Algeria than it would have in the Moroccan army with its brother. It is down right shame really, this is what I do not understand. What has happened? What has happened?

All right, we are for selfrule. No matter how lame it is, no matter how mendacious with regard to history and to the past it is I have accepted this position and I thought the Algerian delegation was going to be the first to congratualte me by saying, at last you have answered by yes to what was separating us. Me [as received] having no problem in the Sahara, come on and let us embrace and work together out this referendum because part of the Sahara population is in Algeria. This is what I was expecting, and this is what did not happen, but perhaps this does not necessarily mean that it will never happen.

However, concerning this point, Morocco's door remains open. It will always remain so.

Morocco is the country of dialogue, because I come from the school of Mohamed V, may God bless his soul, and the school of Mohamed V is that of Prophet Sidna Mohamed (Salla Allah Alaihi Wa Sallam). You only have to read the "Houdaibiya" treaty and the manner he succeeded in penetrating in the "Makka" without shedding one single drop of blood, neither Moslems' blood nor the non believers.

That is my school, to dialogue and to always keep on dialoguing. Naturally, dialogue can take different forms, different rates, different depths, but always dialogue, and even when we open fire, it is not an end in itself, it is always for the sake of dialogue.

Now that you have heard my speech, Mr President and dear colleagues, you know my explanation and I personally am for the whole resolution text.

It is certain that it settled nothing, but it is also certain that nothing can be settled if the sovereignty of Morocco and the dignity of Morocco are not taken into consideration. I tell you this once and for all, to you and to those of the six member group who are now taking the floor. I don't know whether they are seven or six but I know it is a very homogenous group and I tell them once for good, I have always respected their countries and I have never uttered single word against their countries. I do not know what there is between me and Mozambique, of course there is a whole continent but nothing separates me from Mozambique, it was Morocco which had given the first weapons to Mozambique, it was in my country that its men first were drilled and trained on how to use arms. What has Mozambique against me? What do I have against it? Why?

Madagascar, when I talk about Madagascar tears come to my eyes, I spent there two years of my life as a prisoner and exile. What have I done to President Ratisiraka? What has Morocco done to President Ratisiaraka? Why did the president, when the problem of the Horn of Africa which is closer to him, was debated, say lets hurry and move to the Sahara problem? What have you to do with the Sahara? Anyway now that you have swallowed the so long awaited dish I hope you will easily digest it, but you will not digest Morocco that easily.

I am sorry to have talked this way But I feel that my absence from the OAU had made some people ignore who Morocco was. Morocco has its weight, it has its intrinsic value, its values are its own, big or small, but Morocco has virtues everybody here knows and I will only address my senior President Sekou Toure whom I thank for his understanding. We have worked together for a long time, we have been opposed for a long time on certain problems but when he grasped the truth, then I grasped the truth and realized that we have been the victims of a misunderstanding and ever since, loyalty, even if we do not agree on some problems or approaches to these problems, absolute loyalty was established between us.

Morocco has never and will never betray. Morocco has neither the atomic bomb nor oil. Morocco has its word and its commitment.

I have learned how to protect the image of Morocco with courage and abnegation when I saw my father expose himself, I have undergone this apprenticeship, it has not always been easy but for twenty years, Moroccans have given me their love and I have given them my life, I have tried as hard as I could. I have tried to keep this patrimony clean, loyal and faithful and whoever associates with Morocco for the good, will never regret its association.

Once more I make an urgent appeal, a historic appeal, not for the past but for the future. I ask the Algerian Government to reconsider its stance. Morocco has satisfied its stance of principle and if Algeria is consequent with itself, it should either help in the census of populations or straightforwardly withdraw and I mean by withdraw, granting us the possibility to track our assailants, but this game of hide-and-seek cannot last and the misunderstanding can serve nobody. I pray God to give us patience and clearsightedness to forget about the past and plan for the future.

Once more, Mr President and dear colleagues, this flag stands for me, for the dignity of my country and its sovereignty and when I say I am the king of Morocco, I mean Moroccans reign over me. It is not me who reigns over Moroccans, I am more of a slave than they are, my slavery is to keep this flag always clean, always high. I pray God to give me enough strength for this commitment and I thank you all.

LIBYA

UAE HEAD OF STATE ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT 30 JUN

LD010100 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, head of the state of the UAE, arrived in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah 30 June. He was welcomed by the brother leader of the revolution. On his arrival Shaykh Zayid made a statement to JANA in which he said: We appreciate what brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi did for the sake of inter-Arab cohesion and solidarity so that Arabs may stand as one in both easy and difficult times. We hope, Shaykh Zayid added, that the initiative of the brother colonel will be a step forward for inter-Arab solidarity, because the Arab nation will recover its glory only through solidarity. He expressed hope of seeing all Arabs agree to the brother colonel's call because that represents [words indistinct] of the Arab nation.

POLISARIO FRONT'S ABDELAZIZ ARRIVES 30 JUN

LD302216 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front, arrived in Tripoli this evening for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz told a JANA correspondent that his visit came in the wake of the conclusion of the 12th OAU summit, which had been crowned by excellent results for the good of the causes of the Saharan and Chadian peoples and that of Namibia. The Libyan role supporting the Chadian people, he said, had pleased everybody and been highly appreciated.

MOROCCO

AFP REPORTS TEXT OF MOROCCO-MAURITANIA AGREEMENT

AB301034 Paris AFP in French 0836 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Rabat, 30 Jun (AFP)--Here is the text of the agreement between Morocco and Mauritania on the reestablishment of diplomatic relations signed on Sunday in At-Ta'if (Saudi Arabia) and published on Monday evening by the MAP news agency in Rabat:

On the basis of Arab brotherhood, a common destiny and noninterference in internal affairs, the two parties have decided as follows:

1. To bar any force hostile to one party from passing through or remaining on the territory of the other;

2. To forbid on their territory any political or military activity hostile to either country and to refuse to shelter and to assist nationals of either country who indulge in such activities;

3. To put an end to hostile propaganda campaigns;

4. To restore diplomatic relations between the two countries as soon as possible;

5. To use dialogue as a means of dispelling doubts and improving the atmosphere with respect for the sovereignty of the two countries.

6. Mauritania reaffirms its position of neutrality announced in 1979.

7. Desirous of making rapid and sustained efforts to deal with any problem that may arise from the application of the provisions of this agreement, the two parties have agreed to set up a tripartite committee composed of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which will meet every 4 months, beginning with the date of the signing of this agreement, or as and when necessary, to review what has been applied, the difficulties that might emerge and anything that is likely to further improve the relations between the two countries.

MAP reports that this agreement was signed by the Moroccan and Mauritanian ministers of foreign affairs, M'hamed Boucetta and Dahane Ahmed Mahmoud, respectively, in the presence of King Hassan II of Morocco, President Khouna Ould Haydalla of Mauritania and King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

SUDAN

LIBERIA'S DOE DEPARTS; JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

JN301043 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jun (SUNA)--Liberian president Samuel Doe left for home today's morning after concluding three day official visit to Sudan.

Mr Doe had conducted talks with President Numayri on bilateral relations and African issues.

The joint communique between Liberia and Sudan is to be issued here later today.

Text of Statement

JN300637 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Jun 81

["Text" of the Sudanese-Liberian joint statement issued 30 June following the Liberian president's state visit to Sudan]

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jun (SUNA)--Upon the invitation of His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic and secretary general of the Sundanese Socialist Union [SSU], His Excellency M Sgt Samuel K. Doe, Liberian head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, paid a state visit to the Democratic Republic of Sudan from 28 to 30 June 1981.

The visit of His Excellency M Sgt Samuel Doe symbolizes the spirit of friendship that characterizes the two countries' relations.

The two presidents held a comprehensive and constructive exchange of view on further promoting and strengthening the two peoples' fraternal bonds and on African and international issues of common concern to the two countries. The talks were held in an atmosphere of amity and complete mutual understanding, with ranking officials of both sides attending.

Attending the talks on the Sudanese side were: Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyih, SSU Political Bureau member and chief of the state security department; Dr Isma'il al-Haj Musa, SSU Political Bureau member and minister of culture and information; Abu Bakr 'Uthman Muhammad Salih, minister of state for Cabinet Affairs; Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, minister of foreign affairs and assistant to the president for coordination; Lt Gen Fathi 'Umar Abu al-Hasan, deputy defense minister; Lt Gen 'Izz ad-Din 'Ali Malik, chief of the Armed Forces Staff; Ambassador 'Uthman 'Abdallah as-Samhuni, director of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry; Mustafa 'Ali Arab, director of political affairs at the presidency; and Muhammad Kamal Badr, representative of the Ministry of Education and Guidance.

Attending on the Liberian side were: Brig Gen J. Nicholas Podiear, speaker of the People's Redemption Council; Brig Gen Thomas Quiwonkpa, commander in chief and People's Redemption Council member; Col [rank as received] Abrahm D. Kollie, People's Redemption Council secretary general; Capt Nilson B. (Toe), People's Redemption Council member; Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Henry Boimah Fahnbulleh Jr, minister of education; Lt Col Gray D. Allison, minister of information, cultural affairs and tourism; Nathaniel Eastman, Liberian ambassador to Sudan and Ethiopia; 1st Lt (J. Hesika Bodin), Grand Cape Mount governor; Ambassador (J. Charles Hansfood), chief of protocol; Willy A. (Givter), deputy minister and director of the president's office; (J. Krankar Harris), deputy minister for African affairs at the Foreign Ministry; and (Alfonso Kawa), deputy minister and special assistant to the minister of foreign affairs.

M Sgt Samuel Doe briefed President Ja'far Numayri on the accomplishments and objectives of the Liberian Government as well as on the plans and programs of the People's Redemption Council, aimed at creating a strong and prosperous Liberia. President Numayri expressed his admiration and appreciation for the efforts exerted by the people and government of Liberia and their struggle within the framework of the national development battle.

On his part, President Numayri briefed his excellency the Liberian president on the Sudanese people's great efforts in various spheres of social and economic development and the construction of a modern state. His Excellency M Sgt Samuel Doe expressed his great admiration for the prominent accomplishments of the Sudanese people in various fields.

The two presidents reviewed the ongoing developments in Africa. In this regard, President Numayri briefed his great guest on the outcome of his recent meetings with some of the Middle Eastern and African heads of state. President Numayri stressed that his contacts and consultations with those heads of state come within the framework of Sudan's policy, which attempts to direct all efforts at serving the issues of peace and security in Africa and at further promoting inter-African cooperation.

The two presidents agreed that these kind of contacts effectively serve the vital interests of the African people as well as the issues of peace, stability and cooperation.

The two presidents reaffirmed their condemnation of various types of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of the sovereign and independent African states. In this regard, the two presidents appealed to the OAU to assume its complete responsibilities towards such attempts at interference, which not only harm the states that are the victims but also constitute a threat to the entire continent's security and stability.

His Excellency M Sgt Samuel Doe assured President Numayri of the great importance Liberia is pinning on its membership in the OAU good offices committee, which is dealing with the issues of the Horn of Africa, the reason Liberia welcomes President Numayri's efforts to solve all these issues.

His Excellency M Sgt Samuel Doe congratulated President Numayri on his continued efforts to remove all the differences between Sudan and Ethiopia and on his commitment to a policy that favors peace and good-neighbor relations.

Members of the Liberian delegation held fruitful and constructive contacts with their Sudanese hosts on matters of mutual interest. In this regard, the two sides underlined the importance of exchange cooperation in the following fields:

In the field of national security and defense, Sudan will train Liberians in its various military establishments.

In the field of education:

1. Sudan will offer scholarships to Liberian students to study at the Islamic University of Omdurman.
2. Liberia will offer annual scholarships to Sudan.
3. Sudan will supply Liberia with books and special curriculum for teaching the Arabic language and Islamic religion.
4. Sudan will consider sending science teachers to Liberia to teach at higher Islamic schools.
5. The exchange of research among the universities of the two countries.

In the field of mass communication:

1. The two sides will promote the cooperation between SUNA and the Liberian news agency. Under this agreement, the two news agencies will cover news stories in the various information media and mass communication of each other's country. Details of this cooperation will be established during future deliberations of the two agencies' directors.
2. The Sudanese side will draft an agreement for cultural cooperation in the various fields of art. This draft agreement will be forwarded to the Liberian side for further study and final agreement. A working program will then be prepared to implement the agreement.

In the field of agriculture and animal wealth, Sudan will consider loaning some experts to Liberia to help in developing fisheries, vegetable and livestock production.

In the field of administration and government:

1. The two countries will exchange experts to learn the working of various governmental systems.
2. Liberia will send experts to Sudan to study the system of regional government and its relations with the Sudanese central government.

The two presidents expressed their confidence that M Sgt Samuel Doe's visit to Sudan will give new impetus to the promotion of the growing relations of friendship and brotherhood between the two countries.

His Excellency M Sgt Samuel Doe expressed his deep gratitude and thanks to the people and the government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan for the warm, cordial and fraternal welcome accorded him and his members delegation during their stay in Sudan.

His Excellency M Sgt Samuel Doe extended an invitation to visit Liberia to His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. The invitation was accepted. The date of the visit will be fixed through proper diplomatic channels.

Issued in Khartoum on 30 June 1981

[Signed] Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan

M Sgt Samuel Doe, Liberian head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council

DJIBOUTI

PRESIDENT RENAMES PRIME MINISTER TO POST

NC301959 Paris AFP in English 1923 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Djibouti, 30 Jun (AFP)--President Hassan Gouled Aptidon today renamed Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou as the head of Djibouti's next government. Mr Gourad resigned earlier today following the re-election of the president on June 12. Mr Gouled, who accepted Mr Gourad's resignation, asked him to form this Horn of Africa country's next government during a 30-minute meeting.

ETHIOPIA

SOVIET FIRST DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES

EA292006 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Summary] Comrade Marshal Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov, Soviet first deputy defense minister, arrived in Addis Ababa today on a 6-day working visit to Ethiopia.

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR CEMA TALKS IN BULGARIA

EA292010 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Comrade Hailu Yimenu, senior minister, secretary general of the national revolutionary development campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee member, left Addis Ababa this morning to attend the 35th conference of the economic council of socialist countries to be held in Sofia, Bulgaria.

SOMALIA

SOMALI ABO FRONT ENDS EXTRAORDINARY MEETING

EA301900 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] An extraordinary meeting of the Somali Abo Liberation Front, which has been in progress for the last few days, ended at the party's central headquarters yesterday evening.

The meeting, which discussed critical independence struggle issues of the Somali Abo people, was attended by leaders of the Executive Committee, leaders of the armed forces, elders, politicians and members of the Western Somali Abo Youth Organization.

The extraordinary meeting discussed: 1) ways to intensify the independence struggle; 2) ways to prepare for the long hard struggle for independence; and 3) the front's policy concerning the rest of the world, ways of strengthening the front's foreign policy and also of building relations with the other liberation fronts in the Horn of Africa and other liberation organizations.

Mr (Muhammad Haji Gobane Buto), the front's secretary general, who spoke at the closing session of the front's meeting, said that the struggle of the Somali Abo is going through a difficult period, and added: The Somali Abo people should be ready to intensify their struggle.

The secretary general asked the leaders of the front to desist from factors that may hamper the struggle of the Somali Abo people and to be faithful to the activities of the Somali Abo people. The secretary general impressed on them the need to strengthen their unity and their (?resolve).

The extraordinary congress adopted important resolutions. A group from the Somali Abo Youth Organization entertained the leaders who attended the congress.

UGANDA

OBOTE LAUDS TANZANIAN FORCES FOR 'LIBERATION'

EA302230 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] President Milton Obote has reaffirmed Uganda's commitment to the blood-brotherhood that exists between the people of Uganda and the people of Tanzania. Speaking at a luncheon he hosted at State House, Entebbe, today in honor of the senior officers of the Tanzanian People's Defense Forces [TPDF], including Brigadier Walden, who has been the commander of the TPDF in Uganda, Dr Obote stressed that Uganda's friendship with Tanzania is sealed in blood and no one will put it asunder.

Dr Obote spoke highly of the understanding and mutual respect that exists between Tanzanian and Ugandan soldiers, and assured the TPDF officers that public opinion in Uganda and Tanzania praised the objective of oneness and unity.

The president commended the members of the armed forces for laying a firm foundation of unity and good relations between Tanzania and Uganda. I am not suggesting a union or a federation tomorrow, the president added, but I am saying that the principle of "your people shall be my people" must prevail. He noted that the time has come when various countries in Africa should create first platforms for a greater cooperation (?than) unity or higher level of some (?form of) political union.

Addressing himself to the rest of the world, Dr Obote said that the world should know that the Tanzanian army came to Uganda to liberate her from fascism and not for annexation purposes, as has been portrayed by some Western media.

Dr Obote observed that not at any one time had Tanzanian soldiers interfered with Uganda's internal affairs. If anything went wrong, he said, it was because of the (?UNLF) [Ugandan National Liberation Forces] leaders and not officers and men, who have done a wonderful job in this country.

Replying to the president's remarks, Brigadier Walden, who has been the TPDF commander in Uganda, thanked the president, the government and the people of Uganda for the hospitality accorded to the Tanzanian soldiers for the last 2 years. Brigadier Walden told the president that [words indistinct] to consolidate the economy, knowing very well that there are no trenches for the border of Uganda and Tanzania. He called those cowards who think of overthrowing the government dreamers.

The ceremony was attended by the vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga; Mama Miria Obote; the chief of the Uganda defense forces, Maj Gen Tito Okello; the minister of state, office of the president, Mr Chris Rwakasisi; and the acting brigade commander central brigade, Lt Col Bazilio Okelo.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

TRIAL OF BOKASSA ASSOCIATES TO BEGIN 8 JUL

AB291924 Paris AFP in French 1554 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Bangui, 29 Jun (AFP)--The trial of the accomplices of former Emperor Bokassa--overthrown on 20 September 1979 and currently in exile in Ivory Coast--starts again on 8 July, it was learned in Bangui on Monday. Nine jurymen appointed last Thursday after a balloting session will help the magistates in the deliberations.

The sittings of the CAR criminal court, which will be held publicly and transmitted by radio, will last until 23 July. The court will examine eight new cases.

Among those to appear before it are some dignitaries of the toppled regime, namely, Mrs Elisabeth Domitien, former prime minister and vice president of the then only party, the Movement for the Social Development of Black Africa, and Mr Alazoula, minister of interior from 1973 to 1974. The two former accomplices of Emperor Bokassa are charged with misappropriation of state funds and of arbitrary arrests and detention respectively.

Former Col Jean-Pierre Inga, who was sentenced to death in February 1980 for assassination and attempted murder and whose case was referred back to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions because of faulty procedure, should appear before the court.

The criminal court in December 1980 sentenced former Emperor Bokassa to death in absentia and also decided that all his property should be confiscated. Other members of the former regime of the Central African Empire will also appear before the court. These include former Lt Noel Bodepoutou and Jules Lazare Adoptia, both accused of the murder of infants during the January 1979 street demonstrations in Bangui and Bangassou, a town about 800 km east of the CAR capital.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU SPEECH THREATENS TO SEVER BELGIAN TIES

AB301824 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Report on 30 June speech by President Mobutu Sese Seko to mass rally held in Kinkole to mark the 21st anniversary of Zaire's national independence]

[Text] The head of state first asked for a minute's silence to be observed in memory of those of our martyrs who fought for our independence. After that, he explained why he was not in the country on 24 June. As you all know, it is because he was in Nairobi to participate in the 18th OAU summit in the Kenyan capital. Finally, the head of state replied to the people's question.

On salaries, the father of the nation said there was a salary increase at the beginning of the year, mainly for civil servants. This 15 percent increase cost the national treasury 300 million zaires but under the IMF agreements this year, Zaire should not spend more than 800 million zaires. He added that with the effort of all the nation, we have reduced our expenditure and he was happy to announce that as of tomorrow, 1 July, the civil service will benfit from another salary increase of 15 percent, bringing this year's salary increase to 30 percent. He stated that there has been a devaluation of about 40 percent. Taking into consideration the 30 percent increase, the civil servant is left to makeup for about 10 percent of his purhasing power. Therefore, the head of state appealed to everyone to make an effort to help find a solution.

The head of state also said that to fight the ever-increasing prices, we have to produce. The Executive Council has increased this year's budget for agriculture to put an end to food shortages. The head of state pointed out that the plan adopted by the Executive Council to increase agriculture has been divided into phases. The first phase concerns the southern part of the country, around Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Mbuji-Mayi and Katanga. These sectors will be provided with the means available to increase production to put an end to the food shortages. The second phase is aimed at putting an end to the chronic shortages. For some time, Zaire has been importing corn and rice to feed the people. We have to put an end to this and produce. We have the means. The third phase involves the planting of palm trees and hevea. [words indistinct]

Talking about the increase in prices, the president of basic million has been released to import soon some products of basic necessity. The distribution and sake of these goods will be strictly controlled and traders who hoard goods, as they have been doing, will be severely punished. They will be brought before the Central Committee of the disciplinary council of the Central Council of the MPR, their names will be canceled from the list of traders and, finally, their belongings, including houses, etc, will be sold and they will be sent to their villages of origin.

Talking about the housing sector, the president complained about some people who deliberately increase the rents without taking into account the contracts signed with their tenants. They give the excuse of increase in the price of cement while they brought their cement at reasonable prices. He noted that the Executive Council has adopted certain projects on providing houses for the people both on a long and short-term basis.

The head of state then [illegible]bout health problems. The construction of hospitals might be delayed but for the meantime the Executive Council has [words indistinct] to improve [words indistinct] our medical training and above all import a lot of pharmaceutical products. Doctors and nurses should be courteous and should attend to sick people before sending bills. Urgent cases should be trained on the state's account. Doctors and nurses are obliged to treat such patients and the bills will be paid by the Executive Council.

On education, the head of state said [words indistinct] will constitute officially one national university, with one administrative council but three autonomous universities with their various administrations--University of Kinshasa, University of Lubumbashi and the University of Kisangani. This is a long-term program which will take 3 years. On higher education, he said there will be an administrative council which will group the higher training institutes. Talking about secondary education, the father of the nation confirmed that the orientation system has been canceled, that it was an unfortunate experience proposed by UNESCO and that the former system would be resumed.

Some people have been misinterpreting a decision of the Central Committee. Some think the subregional and zonal commissioners will be put out of work. This is not the case. The president states that, henceforth, a career official should have certain qualifications or he should have a university education to [words indistinct] for the development of the zone or the subregion.

He also talked about the rights and duties of the citizen. He said, henceforth, we, the military, should serve the people. The people are to be protected and not be bullied by you. Henceforth, if any soldier or gendarme does not obey the orders of the supreme commander of the Zairian army, he will be punished.

Speaking about relations with our neighbors, the father of the nation said we are on very good terms with our neighbors and many foreign countries, with the exception of Belgium. He recalled the statement of a citizen that he did not want to name. He said many Zairian citizens have sought asylum in Beligum and precisely in Brussels, and that after each political speech the Belgium radio, press and television are mobilized to repeat these speeches which most often are insulting to a head of state or to an independent country like Zaire.

The Belgian Government should respect some principles on political refugees abroad. The state commissioner for foreign affairs, Citizen Bomboko, will leave for Belgium with some letters to Belgian authorities. If these people fail to give satisfactory and favorable explanations, the head of the nation will break diplomatic relations between Kinshasa and Brussels.

Opposition Reaction

AB301930 Paris AFP in French 1746 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Brussels, 30 Jun (AFP)--The Council for the Liberation of Congo Kinshasa (CLC), an organization composed of several opposition movements to President Mobutu Sese Seko's regime, expressed doubts Tuesday in Brussels about the Zairian head of state's determination to carry out his threats to sever diplomatic relations with Belgium. During a press conference on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of Zaire's independence, Mr Celestin Luanghy, CLC leader in charge of external relations in the Congolese National Liberation Front, FLNC, declared that President Mobutu, who has uttered similar threats before, will not be capable of carrying them out.

According to the CLC, General Mobutu's ultimatum will be limited to a temporary recall of the Zairian and Belgium ambassadors and will not jeopardize the priviledged relations existing between the two countries. The CLC officials believe that the threat is not particularly directed against the activities of its members. It is rather directed against the presence in Belgium of former First State Commissioner Nguza Karl-I-Bond, who has been living in exile in Brussels. He has just made an appeal on the occasion of the 30 June anniversary calling for the overthrow of General Mobutu's regime and for the setting up of a public salvation government. No comments have been made yet by the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on President Mobutu's statement.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER PROPOSES NEW REPUBLIC

LD301742 Brussels in French to Africa 1500 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of Zaire's independence, former Zairian Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond--who has taken refuge in Europe since his resignation in April--today distributed an appeal to the Zairian people. The appeal is in the form of a (?60)-page brochure, printed in France. Nguza Karl-I-Bond urges his compatriots to unite in a vast movement for the restoration and reestablishment of the republic and for the installation of a government of public salvation. He also proposes a 10-point political, social and economic program designed to get the country out of the impasse [words indistinct], for which he holds reponsible the current head of state, president of the republic and of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, Mobutu and his entourage.

Further Details

AB291830 Paris AFP in French 1805 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Brussels, June 29 (AFP)--Exiled former Zairian Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond today called on the Zairian people to overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko and set up a government of public salvation in Kinshasa.

In a pamphlet entitled, "The June 30 Appeal," he denounced pillage of national heritage, financial trickery and suppression of liberties in Zaire. The pamphlet calls for the restoration of national sovereignty throughout Zaire and the restoration of the constitution, of basic liberties and of a multiparty system. It also calls for a moral improvement in public life.

GHANA

LIMANN ASKS COMMONWEALTH TO PRESSURE SOUTH AFRICA

AB010742 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] The president, Dr Limann, has asked the forthcoming commonwealth leaders conference in Australia to take a common stand to bring pressure to bear on South Africa to abide by UN resolutions on Namibia. He was speaking at the Castle yesterday when he received a special envoy from the Australian prime minister who is in the country to discuss the agenda for the conference. The envoy is Mr David (Comley).

Dr Limann reaffirmed Ghana's stand that South Africa has no right to be in Namibia, adding that so long as South Africa practices apartheid it should be shunned by all peace-loving countries. The president therefore asked that the proposed tour of the South African rugby team of New Zealand should be condemned by the commonwealth conference.

He thanked the Australian Government for the interest it has shown in Ghana's efforts to construct the Bui hydroelectric dam. Dr Limann asked Australian business entrepreneurs to take advantage of the country's new investment code and to invest in key sectors of the economy. In an interview with a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation correspondent later, Mr (Comley) said his government shares Ghana's belief that the commonwealth is in a unique position to help bridge the gap between the developed and developing countries

COMMENTARY PRAISES RESULTS OF OAU SUMMIT

AB302230 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] President Limann could not have been more right when he said on his return from the just ended OAU summit in Nairobi that the conference has been a resounding success. If success could be measured in terms of the settlement of disputes among African states, then the 18th summit could best be described as a watermark in the annals of the sacred principles of the OAU. Efforts of finding lasting or temporary solution to the escalating border and other conflicts among member states have been the main preoccupation of the OAU and one might even be tempted to say that the organization [passage indistinct]

Even the most optimistic political analysts could not have predicted that Nairobi would mark the beginning of finding solutions to the 6-year-old Western Sahara conflict between Morocco and the Polisario Front and the problem of Libya's military intervention in Chad. Everything pointed to a head-on collision between rival parties. But after long hours of heated and animated debate, African leaders adopted a number of resolutions to help solve the thorny issue of Western Sahara and Chad. The rare presence of King Hassan and Morocco's acceptance of the referendum in the territory seemed to have done the trick on the Western Sahara problem, contrary to all expectations. The summit called for an immediate cease-fire in the territory and a referendum on self-determination to be guaranteed by an OAU peacekeeping force with the help of the United Nations. A six-nation implementation committee comprising Algeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Sudan was established to supervise the project. It also pledged assistance to Chad to ensure what it called the progressive withdrawal of foreign forces from that country. The fact that no mention was made of Libya and that the conference took a most controversial decision to hold next year's summit in Tripoli constitutes a diplomatic coup for Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi. But unless there is significant change in Lybia's attitude within the coming year, many African states would not be present at Tripoli. Ghana has already announced that it would not be there.

Another heartening report is the agreement between Morocco and Mauritania to normalize relations just after the conference. The fact that the conference was dominated by Arab-African issues instead of solely African problems such as sanctions against South Africa does not [words indistinct] from its success. These are significant questions.

But the question now is after Nairobi, what next? The implementation of those high-sounding resolutions may seem to be even more difficult than the adoption itself. There is a danger that these resolutions will remain as quiet as they are written on paper while the conflicts linger.

This brings into clear focus the need for the immediate establishment of a pan-African high command to serve as fire brigade to put out all fires of conflict before they can cause much havoc. Putting out smoldering fire that has already done the damage does not give the OAU much credit. There is also the need for a security council-type of body which could meet quickly and deal effectively with crises. Furthermore, it is time for the OAU to change from a machinery of settling disputes to that of harnessing the resources of the continent for economic developments. One wonders whether the 1980 Lagos plan of action is what it was meant to be--a practical way of righting economic wrong--or whether it is just another expression of international good intentions.

Development is not a [words indistinct] to conference. Coupled with empty rhetoric, sermons and thanks, it requires a serious thinking and properly defined and implemented policies. The earlier the OAU comes to grip with the situation the better. So far, its performance in this respect can best be described as mediocre.

LIBERIA

DOE COMMENTS ON RETURN FROM OAU SUMMIT, SUDAN

AB302100 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Head of state Master Sergeant Doe and his 20-man official party returned home this afternoon from Khartoum, Sudan after a 3-day state visit to that country, following the 18th summit meeting of the OAU in Nairobi, Kenya. The head of state and party were met on arrival at the Roberts Airfield by members of the PRC [People's Redemption Party], the vice head of state Maj Gen Thomas Weh Syen, Cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and hundreds of citizens.

Master Sergeant Doe was accompanied on his week-long visit to Kenya and the Sudan by PRC Speaker Nicholas Poldiear, Armed Forces Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa, PRC Secretary General Abrahm D. Collin, Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews, Education Minister Boimah Fahnbulleh, Information Minister Gray D. Allison, among others.

In a speech to the nation upon arrival today, head of state Doe said that he was optimistic about the future of the OAU but indicated that avenues for progress, prosperity, peace, harmony and unity will fail if member countries acted contrary to the principles of the organization. The head of state, who was reporting on his attendance at the 18th OAU heads of state meeting in Kenya, said that Africans do only hope that their organization grows [word indistinct] and becomes an effective instrument for bringing about harmony and concord on the Continent of Africa.

Master Sergeant Doe, who attended his first OAU summit in Nairobi, said it afforded him the opportunity to understand the difficult problems facing the continent and the complicated process of seeking solutions to these problems. He said that at the summit, Liberia voiced its deep concern about the continuing cases of apartheid, colonialism, racism and oppression on the continent as well as the growing economic disparity among African states.

MALI

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAMAKO 30 JUN

AB302132 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation of the CPSU, led by Comrade Usubaliyev, member of the Central Committee, which arrived in Bamako this morning, was received at 1130 by Col Ammadou Baba Diarra, the deputy secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM]. Present with him were Mr (?Baya) Sidi, Dr Mamadou Dambele, Baya Mohamed and Moussa Teletigui Traore, all members of the Central Executive Bureau.

After welcoming the delegation on behalf of the Malian people, their party and on behalf of their secretary general, Gen Moussa Traore, Col Ahmadou Baba Diarra reviewed the relations of friendship and cooperation which have always existed between the USSR and Mali. In addition, he mentioned the good relations between the CPSU and the UDPM and defined their prospects of strengthening their friendly ties in all fields. He expressed pleasure over the value, the excellency and efficiency of the relations between the two parties.

Comrade Usubaliyev, on his part, thanked the Malian people, their party and the secretary general on behalf of the CPSU for the very warm and friendly welcome given to his delegation and himself.

On arrival this morning, Comrade Usubaliyev made the following statement:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into translation] The delegation of the CPSU arrived in the capital of your republic at the invitation of the UDPM. This is the first delegation of this level after your party's constituent congress, which was held in March 1979. During the past 2 years, fruitful relations were established between the CPSU and UDPM. We are strongly convinced that this contributes to the extension and the consolidation of the relations which exist between our two countries in all fields. Quite recently, last February, we had the pleasure of having among the guests of honor to the 26th CPSU congress a delegation representing the UDPM. Thousands of kilometers separate our two countries but the goal pursued by the Malian people is deploying all their creative strength and energies for the construction of an independent, progressive and a democratic state close to and understood by the Soviet people.

We, the Soviet communists, never forget that the Republic of Mali was among the first independent African countries to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with our country, and again today, the peoples of Mali and the USSR pursue identical positions on numerous problems which preoccupy humanity, among which are, first, the struggle to halt the frantic arms races and for peace and disarmament.

We are happy to note that the UDPM and all the Malian people show a total understanding of the peace initiatives as formulated by our party at its 26th congress.

In one of his recent speeches, Leonid Brezhniv, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said that solid peace means, necessarily cooperation, meetings and contacts between public personalities and solid links between all countries and peoples. We are convinced that this visit of the CPSU delegation and future meetings and talks with the leaders of the UDPM will contribute to the continued development of relations between our two parties. As for the CPSU, it will not spare any effort to strengthen relations of friendship, cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity with the UDPM and the Republic of Mali. [end recording]

The CPSU delegation will leave on Thursday, 2 July, by a special flight to Timbuktu.

NIGERIA

EKWUEME SAYS RELATIONS WITH U.S. 'ENCOURAGING'

AB010842 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] The vice presdient, Dr Alex Ekwueme, says the relations between Nigeria and the United States, particularly in agriculture, is encouraging. Vice President Ekwueme made the observation in Lagos yesterday when the outgoing U.S. ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Stephen Low, paid him a courtesy visit. Replying, Mr Low said that the Nigerian--American joint agricultural consultative committee was meant to uplift Nigeria from the position of dependency to self-sufficiency in food production. He disclosed that since Nigeria's initiative on the creation of the body, 11 other countries have made approaches to sign similar contracts [words indistinct].

MINISTER SAYS COUNTRY MUST JOIN NUCLEAR RACE

AB302220 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The minister of mines and power, Alhaji Mohamed Hasan, says it is necessary for the country to embrace nuclear technology in view of the world security and violence and energy requirements. In a nationwide broadcast this evening to mark World Energy Day, the minister pointed out that the wisest thing to do in the circumstances was for Nigeria to start thinking seriously of and planning for nuclear technology in spite of her being a signatory to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. He contended that influential signatories to the same agreement not only promoted and manufactured nuclear weapons but they are actually trading in it--a situation, which he said Nigeria was in no position to stop or prevent.

Alhaji Mohamed stressed that Nigeria, with her resources, therefore, has no other alternative than to join the nuclear race. The move, he said, would be to ensure the continuance of the nation as a sovereign state and provide a sense of responsibility to its people.

As a first step toward acquiring nuclear power, the Federal Government has earmarked 10 million naira for planning and research purposes in relevant sciences this plan period. He has given the assurance that the country's scientists and engineers would be encouraged in the search for alternative sources of energy, adding that the government would also stick to the cooperation of developed and Third World countries.

OIL PRODUCTION, EXPORT DECLINE IN APRIL ANNOUNCED

AB290827 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Nigeria produced nearly 49 million barrels of crude oil in April this year. In the statement the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation made during this period, about 45 million barrels were exported. This figure represents a production of about 1.16 million barrels per day.

The corporation explained that the decline in production and export was due to the unfavorable world market situation during the period. It also said that the short supply of refineries in April was as a result of the closure of Warri refinery for major repairs.

INCOME DROP ATTRIBUTED TO WORLD OIL SURPLUS

AB280935 Paris AFP in French 1039 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Lagos, 26 Jun (AFP)--Nigeria has not reduced the price of its oil and has no intention of doing so, declared Mr Odoliyi Lolomari the interim director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Company, NNPC, in Lagos this week.

The African producers and members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Nigeria, Libya, Algeria and Gabon, meeting recently in Assih Messaoud in the south of Algeria, decided to maintain their prices at $40 (Nigeria) and $41, Mr Lolomari also announced.

Besides, Nigeria, whose oil provides 80 percent of the state's revenue and 95 percent of its foreign currency earning, could not decide, according to observers, to reduce its prices without consulting with Algeria and Libya, who have oil of similar quality.

In spite of a spectacular fall in production, the country has not, up to now, been dramatically affected by the glutting of the oil market which has made it lose $20 million of its forcasted budget since the beginning of last year. Nigeria, in fact, produced an average of 1.7 million barrels per day from 1 January to 31 March, a volume which earned it $10.3 billion (the state gets $38.9 out of each $40).

According to budget forecasts made based on a production level of 1.9 million barrels per day, the proceeds should have been $10.32 billion. Nigeria, therefore, registered a loss of $20 million with respect to its forecasts. The difference is, however, much more striking if reference is made to the forecasts of the 1981-1985 5-year development plan made based on a daily production level of 2.19 million barrels per day. According to this plan, the oil revenue should have been $17.3 billion for the last 5 months, which brings the deficit to $1.6 billion at the end of May. According to business circles in the capital, the plan presented last April by President Shehu Shagari is undergoing revision and the new version is a few weeks late, possible due to the reconsideration of some projects.

Nevertheless, according to Mr Odoliyi Lolomari, Nigeria, the second supplier of oil to the United States after Saudi Arabia, would not have any difficulty in selling its oil. The economic weekly the BUSINESS TIMES OF LAGOS, quoting some officials of the NNPC, however, affirmed last week that the national company was ready to offer commissions to its customers in order to encourage them to buy their usual quantity of oil and thus maintain the budget forecasts.

Moreover, oil circles are expecting a temporary increase in production. According to observers, the companies which are acutally bound to complete the purchase of their 3-month quotas (April-June) this month have waited to do so in the month of June in the hope that prices would fall. [sentence as received]

If Nigeria does not feel the oil crisis during the first months, the whole picture will be different at the end of summer. The country, whose revenue is almost exclusively based on oil, devotes $1.87 billion to imports every month. Its reserves, which were valued at $8.89 billion (American) at the end of December 1980, seem to have started dwindling. At the end of February, the reserves were, in fact, $7.6 billion and are reported to be about $6.2 billion today, although this has not been officially confirmed. Within 2 months time, Nigerian authorities who have so far not taken any measures will probably be forced to make important decisions; this is the view of business circles in the capital.

Mention is made of the 1977 crisis, which led to severe restrictions on imports. The idea of a devaluation of the Nigerian currency has been suggested. In 1977, Nigeria saw its oil production fall by 500,000 barrels per day within 6 months. This time the fall is 848,000 barrels per day and prospects are bleak.